

Philippine Court Upholds Election



Jugo Gutierrez of the Philippine Supreme Court leaving the court Thursday after the court decided to uphold the Feb. 7 elections.

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — The Philippine Supreme Court ruled Thursday that an early presidential election set for Feb. 7 should proceed despite doubts about its constitutionality. The decision, on a 7-5 vote, is widely believed to reflect the will of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and clears away a major obstacle that had raised doubts about the election from the start. Opposition politicians, however, said they believed Mr. Marcos still had several other options for stopping the election if he feared he might lose. The president said he welcomed the opportunity to proceed with elections. He said they would lay to rest doubts raised by the "libelous propaganda" of his opponents about his own mandate and the popularity of his government program.

Salvador H. Laurel, who is the vice presidential running mate of Mr. Marcos's opponent, Corason C. Aquino, said as he campaigned, "Now the people can begin counting the last few days of the Marcos regime." The decision to go ahead with the elections was based as much on political as constitutional criteria, according to several of the justices. "The court realized that it should not stand in the way of the people going to the polls," said Justice Claudio Yambolito. "The court listened to the people and realized we are in a very critical period. I would say it is an act of judicial statesmanship."

He said the decision was reached although most of the justices believed that Mr. Marcos should have stepped down from office to create a vacancy, as required by the constitution to have an election.

In submitting a letter of resignation Nov. 11, Mr. Marcos stipulated that he would remain in office until the winner of the election was sworn in. This would allow him to wield the powers of the presidency throughout the campaign.

If he is the winner, he will resign his old office 15 months before the end of his term, at the moment he takes office for a new six-year term. If Mrs. Aquino wins, Mr. Marcos would by law remain in office for 10 days before the date of her swearing-in.

This 10-day period is seen by his opponents as a sensitive moment during which Mr. Marcos could derail the results of a vote that goes against him. One option might be to declare an emergency that would allow him to retain power.

In 1972, he declared martial law one year before his second term as president expired. Under Philippine law he did not have the right to run for a third term.

His critics also say that if the vote is going against him, Mr. Marcos could resort to what one of them called "the normal cheating." Another option that has been mentioned is a challenge to the constitutionality of Mrs. Aquino's candidacy based on a 10-year residency requirement prior to the election.

Mrs. Aquino was in the United States from 1980 to 1983 during the period of self-exile of her husband, former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Mr. Aquino was assassinated in 1983 when he returned to Manila.

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Gunman, Defendants Take Over French Court

An unidentified man held a pistol over the head of a handcuffed magistrate, also unidentified, after an armed man burst into a courtroom in Nantes, France, to try to free four armed robbery suspects at their trial. A television team admitted at the request of the defendants filmed the scene. Page 2.

Size of Sudan Relief Program Hinders Self-Sufficiency, Some Officials Suggest

By Jonathan Wright
Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan — A year after the world woke up to famine in Africa, Sudan's capital remains a magnet for voluntary relief organizations with big budgets.

But some international and Sudanese officials are beginning to ask if the field is overcrowded. Some say that continuing this large aid effort of the past year might encourage too much dependence on outside help.

No one doubts that nongovernmental organizations have saved thousands from starvation or from cholera, malaria or other illnesses — which the government of the former president, Major General Gaafar Nimeiri, showed little inclination to combat.

"In fact," a United Nations official said, "you could put a voluntary agency office in every village in the country and they'd have plenty to keep them busy for the next decade."

But the official, Samir Basha, head of the UN Children's Fund office in Khartoum, said he thought many of the voluntary groups were under pressure to spend their money quickly.

"There would be a hue and cry at home if they went back and said: 'Sorry, folks. It's all over. Their image is at stake and they want to gain credibility,'" he said.

Despite excellent grain harvests, he said, people in some parts of Sudan expect food handouts to continue. This, he said, would depress the price to farmers and undermine the incentive to plant more in the future.

Another UN official, who left Khartoum this month, said Western organizations, especially grain distributors, had grown accustomed "to pulling levers" and found it hard to adjust their strategies to improved conditions.

He said the experience this year, when the people of Darfur province discarded predictions that they would die by the hundreds of thousands, proved that estimates of food needs for next year probably were exaggerated as well.

"You can't even find 2.8 million people in Darfur," he said, referring to a government figure for the number of people who received relief grain in the province in 1985.

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African Experiment With Giant Fish Goes Awry, Poses Ecological Disaster

The Associated Press

GLAND, Switzerland — An experiment that once stirred hopes of a food bonanza in African lakes is out of control and threatens to turn into an ecological disaster, according to a report published Thursday. The report, by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, said introduction of the predatory Nile perch in Lake Victoria has vastly reduced other fish populations and could be fatal to the economy of hundreds of fishing communities in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, the three countries bordering the lake.

The fish, which can grow to six feet in length, was introduced to the region in the late 1950s under a pilot project backed, among others, by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. To supporters, the project held the promise of a new, high-yielding protein source.

Citing a study by Dutch scientists, the International Union said that since its introduction, fishermen's catches were down by two-thirds. In addition, it said, the program was wiping out the lake's prawn population, "an essential link in the food chain for many other creatures beside fish."

The report said it had become "clear that the entire introduction exercise was based on incomplete knowledge and faulty planning." Despite the experience, it said, plans were under way to repeat the experiment soon in other large lakes of the region.

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Soviet Offers to Open Nuclear Testing Sites

U.S. Rejects Link to Ban On Explosions

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union offered Thursday to open its nuclear test sites for some kind of inspection and renewed pressure on the United States to join a four-month unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing.

The offer was published in the Soviet Communist Party daily, Pravda.

[In Washington, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, welcomed any move that would lead to reciprocal visits to nuclear testing sites, but rejected a connection to a ban on testing. The Associated Press reported.]

"They could come tomorrow if they like," Mr. Speakes said. He noted that President Ronald Reagan had extended an invitation to the Soviet Union to visit the U.S. test site. "We will be glad to continue to talk to them about on-site inspections, but as far as a moratorium, we would not agree to it at this time."

[A U.S. official, meanwhile, said that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, also had made the offer in a letter to Mr. Reagan. Mr. Gorbachev urged Mr. Reagan to approve a resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations next month to ban all such tests, the official said.]

The Soviet offer, revealed in a Pravda editorial, addressed one of the key objections raised by Washington to repeated calls by the Kremlin for a joint halt to testing.

On Aug. 6, the 40th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on testing that was to last until Jan. 1 or longer, if the United States agreed to join.

Washington rejected the proposal, offering instead to exchange inspection teams. The United States has held the position that without inspections, a total test ban would be difficult to verify.

Thursday's Pravda article said that the Soviet Union would accept an international verification system for checking nuclear blasts that would involve special monitoring stations placed in third countries.

It added: "The Soviet Union is prepared to go even further. It stands for coming to terms with the United States also on certain measures of on-site verification to remove the possible doubts about compliance with such a moratorium."

Western diplomats in Moscow viewed the Soviet offer as the latest step in a campaign to get a U.S. agreement to stop testing before the Jan. 1 deadline.

"This leaves the United States in a sticky wicket," said a Western diplomat. "Any counterargument is not going to sound as good."

The Soviet move was also seen as a further sign that, one month after the Geneva summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, the Kremlin was determined

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Bernard Lown, left, the U.S. co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, with Mikhail Gorbachev and a translator in Moscow.

SDI's Military Impact: Defense or Provocation?

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The debate over the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is increasingly shifting to arguments about the real military value of the missile-defense program, as opposed to its mere technical feasibility.

Would a space- and land-based shield against missiles offer meaningful protection to the United States?

Weapons in Space
The Program, the Debate
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States? Or, even if it were to become scientifically plausible, would it, instead, weaken U.S. military power?

Most experts agree that present and prospective Soviet actions will bear heavily on the answers.

But whatever those answers are, they will be crucial to what Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization — the official name for the American missile-defense research program — says will ultimately "be the most complex and complicated decision ever faced by an American government."

And John E. Pike, a space analyst for the Federation of American Scientists who is generally critical of the program, agrees. He adds, however, "It is roughly comparable to the Hayes administration's trying to decide if it wanted to buy an air force."

In most cases, the exact nature of the Soviet response to SDI and when the response will materialize is still uncertain and under dispute.

In Moscow on Monday, a Soviet military specialist outlined possible countermeasures to turn U.S. space defense systems into "useless junk."

The Pentagon had no immediate reply to his contention that Soviet countermeasures, including dummy missiles and coated rockets, could cost "1 or 2 percent" of the cost of an SDI system.

In a recent interview, General Abrahamson said the "only responsible" course, at least as the future looks now, is for the Kremlin to seek countermeasures that might baffle, or at least degrade, a U.S. defense. "They are certainly going to try," he said.

One consequence of this, according to the general's key deputies, is that an analysis is now being done to ascertain how an SDI defense could be most threatened by Soviet countermeasures and tactics.

A new study of space weapon platforms is investigating whether their maneuverability can give more protection than hardening the weapons with protective armor. Another study seeks to find how a "shoot back" system meant to protect itself from attack might work in combat.

There is widespread agreement that the Soviet Union has been conducting large-scale research on some advanced missile-defense technologies since the 1960s. But most experts in Soviet affairs and strategic issues say the greatest short-term danger is not Soviet emulation of the SDI program.

They say a greater threat is that the Soviet Union would elect to increase the numbers and striking power of its offensive missile force, develop an array of countermeasures

and possibly create nationwide, more traditional, land-based anti-ballistic missile systems, prohibited by the 1972 ABM treaty.

At the summit meeting in Geneva in November, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, warned that if SDI is continued and deployed, the Soviet Union would develop countermeasures that would be "effective, though less expensive, and quicker to produce."

Marshal Sergei F. Akhromyev, chief of the Soviet General Staff, said this fall that unless there was a ban on all SDI advanced research and testing, "there will be an uncontrollable race in strategic offensive weapons."

He added, "If this process goes on we will have nothing to do but to take up retaliatory measures in the field of both offensive and defensive weapons."

Soon after President Ronald Reagan proposed the SDI concept in March 1983, saying his long-range intention was to make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," the administration recognized that a Soviet buildup of offensive arms in reaction would be a major problem.

Senior officials have stressed that the administration's hope for a "highly effective" defense rests in considerable part on a mutually agreed reduction in offensive weapons — a diminution of the nuclear threat with which future defenses would have to deal.

This does not necessarily contradict the administration's trying to decide if it wanted to buy an air force.

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Tax Concessions May Backfire on Reagan

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although on a big victory Tuesday in the passage of a tax-revision bill in the House of Representatives, President Ronald Reagan gave up a great deal of hard-

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to achieve a tax overhaul of the kind he has long sought. House officials expressed it Wednesday that they had alive the issue that Mr. Reagan repeatedly described as the domestic goal of his second



Bob Packwood



Robert J. Dole

Neither of the Republicans who will play a key role in the Senate is known as an ardent supporter of Ronald Reagan's tax ideas.

for House approval of the measure, especially a letter he sent to Republican members of the House, was probably higher than the president could afford. The letter set out six minimum requirements for "a tax reform bill I am willing to sign."

Among the criteria for signature were a top tax rate no higher than 35 percent and a \$2,000 personal exemption for all low- and middle-income taxpayers and their dependents. The House bill calls for a top rate of 38 percent and a minimum

awful lot of things to an awful lot of people," said a White House official. "I don't see how it can be written to please all of the people it will have to please."

Neither of the Republicans who will play key roles in shaping the Senate version, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and Bob Packwood of Oregon, chairman of the Finance Committee, is known as an ardent supporter of Mr. Reagan's tax reform ideas.

Mr. Dole cautioned Mr. Reagan on Wednesday not to make his veto threats too sweeping because that would commit the Senate to producing something that it could not.

Confronted by a complicated partisan situation, the administration decided to work with the Democratic chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, toward a bill acceptable to moderates of both parties.

Implicit was the notion that once the Senate got the measure, improvements could be made with the help of the Republican majority.

When rebellious House Republicans last week seemed to doom the bill, Mr. Reagan and his chief tax lieutenant, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, were forced to take drastic measures.

Mr. Reagan made the traditional appeal of presidents in such circumstances, arguing that if he

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Live From the Vatican: A Plenary Indulgence

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — The Vatican, in an unusual shift in Roman Catholic devotional practice, has said that Roman Catholics who follow the pope's annual Christmas benediction on television or radio will partake for the first time of the plenary indulgence reserved until now to the faithful who are physically present at the service.

In a single-page decree in Latin signed by the head of the Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary, Cardinal Luigi Dadaglio, the Vatican said Wednesday that improved electronic technology made possible the change.

The ruling also applies to local bishops, who are permitted to impart the Apostolic Blessing to the faithful of their dioceses three times a year.

The decree seemed to combine Pope John Paul II's openness to modern technology with his deep commitment to more traditional forms of Catholic devotion.

The pontiff has overseen the expanded use of audio-visual means by the Vatican, including the sale of videotapes of key papal events.

A plenary indulgence, according to Catholic teaching, represents a total release from the temporal punishment, on earth or in purgatory, still due after a sin has been forgiven in the sacrament of penance.

It is ordinarily conferred on the faithful who are physically present at devotional practices with the proper intention and attitude.

The practice of conferring indulgences for devotional practices was at the root of the Protestant Reformation and has been a centuries-old theological issue between Catholics and Protestants.

The decree, dated Dec. 14 but released Wednesday, said the change was designed "to further the regard for indulgences among Christian peoples."

The decree said the decision was made in response to numerous requests, "so that, just as the instruments of radio and television communication are employed ever more frequently and perfectly to diffuse the message of salvation — by a gift of a providential God, who directs all things to salvation — so they may also serve to impart spiritual gifts, in as much as the nature of the gifts permits."

The decree said viewers and listeners hoping to partake of the indulgence would have to fulfill the same conditions as those physically present, including confession, communion and prayer.

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■ Sydney Pollack, best known for big-name Hollywood romances, has filmed L.A. Diner's "Out of Africa." Page 9.

■ U.S. businesses plan to reduce their capital spending by 1 percent next year, according to a government survey. Page 13.

Kennedy Rejects Presidential Bid

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, who lost the Democratic nomination for president five years ago, said Thursday that he would not seek the presidency in 1988.

"I have decided that the best way to advance the values that you and I share — peace on earth, economic growth at home, compassion to all Americans — is to be a United States senator," he said.

"I know that this decision means that I may never be president, but the pursuit of the presidency is not my life," he said. "Public service is." Mr. Kennedy, 53, of Massachusetts, said he would run for reelection to the Senate in 1988.

Cuban Defector Is Said To Have Had Access To Data on Arms Sales

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Cuban defector who was the subject of a foiled kidnapping attempt last week had inside knowledge about Cuban arms sales and purchases and about overseas military ventures in such countries as Angola, according to Spanish officials and to Cuban exiles here.

Four employees of the Cuban Embassy tried to kidnap the defector, Manuel Antonio Sánchez Pérez, in Madrid on Dec. 13, but they were foiled when bystanders intervened. Mr. Sánchez, formerly a senior economics official in the Cuban government, is being kept by Spanish agents in a safe house.

The sources said that he held the rank of a deputy minister as a member of the State Planning Board and head of the state committee overseeing the purchase of technical and material supplies in Cuba and abroad.

They said Mr. Sánchez had been a member of the planning board, which oversees the economy, for nearly 15 years. The position made him a man of confidence inside the government and gave him access to a variety of information, they said.

Officials said that Mr. Sánchez first applied for asylum on Nov. 18 in Zaragoza during a stopover en route to Eastern Europe on a purchasing trip. Some sources said he had applied for political asylum in the United States. The U.S. Embassy declined to comment.

Nearly 70,000 Cubans have used Spain as a route to the United States since 1961, though most first moved to Spain with Cuban government permission, according to refugee agencies.

Mr. Sánchez's decision to defect may be related to a recent upheaval inside the Cuban government, the sources said. President Fidel Castro switched planning ministers two months ago. It was not known, however, where Mr. Sánchez stood in the infighting.

Anglican Envoy Said to Have Met With Kuwait Aide

Reuters

ABU DHABI — Terry Waite, the Church of England's special envoy seeking the release of four American hostages in Lebanon, had secret talks with a senior Kuwaiti official in Geneva, a United Arab Emirates newspaper reported Thursday.

In a report from London, the Sharjah-based daily Al-Khaleej said the talks Wednesday dealt with Mr. Waite's efforts to free the hostages, whose captors are demanding the release of 17 men jailed in Kuwait for bombings in 1983. It did not name the Kuwaiti envoy.

A spokeswoman for Mr. Waite said he was in London on Thursday and would be flying to Beirut on Friday, but she declined to give further details of his movements or his negotiations.

Al-Khaleej said Mr. Waite, lay aide to Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, met the Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, on Dec. 3 in Geneva, where the minister was taking part in a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Soviet Censors a Poet's Plea for Literary Candor

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet literary weekly has published a heavily censored version of a recent speech by the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko that called for candor and openness in Soviet literature.

The version published Wednesday by the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, a main organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, left out several major sections of Mr. Yevtushenko's remarks, including all references to Stalin's purges, the evils of collectivization, the privileges of the elite and all but one comment appealing for an end to censorship.

Although the editing did not completely obscure the bold tone of Mr. Yevtushenko's speech, it muted and blunted his comments.

In an interview, Mr. Yevtushenko, an honored member of the Soviet literary establishment, declined to criticize the editing. He said the speeches of other authors at the congress of Russian writers also were published in abbreviated form in the same issue.

It was apparent even from the excerpts that Mr. Yevtushenko's call for openness was echoed by other writers at the closed meeting.

Valentin Rasputin, a novelist focusing on rural themes, said,



Yevgeny Yevtushenko

"Our profession demands courage." He described every book as "the victory of a martyr who selects each word with great pains so that conscience and truth should glow in it with a single flick of pen and fate."

A Western diplomat said, "It is clear Russian writers think a favorable breeze is blowing and they have raised their sails to see how far it will take them."

Mr. Yevtushenko said he had received many phone calls from writers since his speech.

The editing left out all references to Stalin's purges, the privileges of the elite and the evils of collectivization.

to this congress, myself included."

Also cut were his references to collectivization, including the following: "We do not have the right to nihilistically forget the great firsts of industry."

"But we also do not have the right to be silent about the fact that in those same years, contrary to Lenin's legacy, the precious agricultural wisdom of many peasants, undeservedly branded kulaks, was being crushed underfoot, and a merciless purge was under way of the Bolshevik guard, of the best commanders of the Red Army and the industrial cadres, of the leading representatives of Leninist thought."

Diplomats said the handling of Mr. Yevtushenko's speech indicated that the Writers' Union and other authorities were uncertain how to respond to the poet's challenge.

Although writers and other intellectuals have expressed hope that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would loosen ideological controls on the arts, his views on the issue remain unclear.

The party official responsible for ideology, Yegor K. Ligachev, has not offered much hope of liberalization in his speeches and writings.

Shultz Tells Of His Anger On Terror

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said today that when he erupted in anger at remarks by the Yugoslav foreign minister Tuesday, "I was very much really speaking for the American people."

At a news conference in Belgrade with Foreign Minister Rado Dizdarevic, Mr. Shultz pounded his fist for emphasis and became red-faced after Mr. Dizdarevic seemed to deride the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship in October could be justified by the frustrations of the Palestinians.

When asked to explain why he had been so emotional, Mr. Shultz said Wednesday on his air force

Shultz Rejects Polygraph Test

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that he would resign if ordered to take a lie-detector test under broad new security measures issued last month by President Ronald Reagan.

Asked whether he would take such a test, he replied, "Once." Asked whether he would resign if ordered to take the test, he said, "The minute in this government that I am told that I'm not trusted is the day that I leave."

Mr. Reagan's order of broad use of lie detector, or polygraph, testing was disclosed last week, following a series of spy cases.



George P. Shultz

plane returning to Washington: "I just want people to see that, in the United States, we feel very strongly about the subject, increasingly so."

"So I felt that making an intervention at that point, I was very much really speaking for the American people," he said.

Mr. Shultz said in Belgrade that "hijacking the Italian ship, murdering an American, torturing and holding a whole bunch of other Americans is not justified by any cause that I know of."

"There is no connection with any cause," he said. "It's wrong, and the international community must step up to this problem and deal with it unequivocally, firmly, definitively. There must be no place to hide for people who do that kind of thing."

Mr. Shultz has been a leading administration spokesman for firm responses to terrorism, and he said Wednesday that there was growing support in the United States for anti-terrorist actions.

"I think we have done a lot about it, and I feel we will be able to do more," he said.

The secretary said that there had been progress in intelligence-gathering on terrorists and on increasing security, but that it was still difficult to secure backing for "active defense," such as pre-emptive attacks against terrorists.

U.S. Is Said to Be More Favorable To International Mideast Conference

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official has indicated that the United States has become more favorable to convening an international conference on Middle East peace.

The official, speaking on condition that he not be named, said that earlier opposition had been tempered because of "a better understanding today, in the region and here, about possible ways of putting a conference 'together so it would be a successful event.'"

Giving a year-end assessment of peace prospects, he said the understanding had arisen in part from U.S. soundings in the region, including the recent travels there of Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy, the State Department's senior Middle Eastern policy official. He is now back in Washington.

Mr. Murphy and other administration policy-makers spent several months trying to arrange a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group as the first in a series of steps toward direct peace negotiations between Israel and a similar Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Such a U.S. initiative was proposed by King Hussein of Jordan as the first move in a four-step peace process, but was never viewed with favor in Israel.

The official said the idea of a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, which could have been a major move toward a new significant U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, has been "related to the sidelines."

He said that is because it was "unacceptably complicated" and because of U.S. concern that it would not necessarily lead to direct negotiations with Israel.

Neither the United States nor Israel accepted the Palestinians proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organization as participants in the U.S. dialogue.

The State Department official said the broader problems of a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian meeting, rather than the difficulty in finding acceptable Palestinian participants, "sidelined" the idea.

Jordan, Egypt and several other Arab countries have been calling for an international conference on Middle East peace as a central move toward beginning Arab-Israeli negotiations.

The United States and Israel have been reluctant because of probable Soviet involvement in such a conference, but Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel recently accepted the idea of an "international forum" as a step toward opening direct Arab-Israeli talks.

The official's statement Wednesday, while cautiously stated and carefully hedged, was the clearest public sign to date that Washington was turning its attention to the idea of an international meeting, on condition that it lead to such direct negotiations.

Although the peace process did not get off the ground as hoped this year, the official said, incremental progress was made. He insisted that time has not run out on the possibility of starting Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Hong Kong Perks Up A Year After China Pact

By William Kazer
Reuters

HONG KONG — One year after Britain signed an accord agreeing to return Hong Kong to China in 1997, the colony has regained confidence lost when uncertainty over its future sent shock waves through its economy.

But businessmen and political analysts said the gains could be undermined by different views on Hong Kong's future political system and the pace of reforms.

They also said China's statements on the colony have threatened the territory's political and economic health.

"There are still people with grave doubts that could continue until 1997," said T.T. Tsui, lecturer in politics at Hong Kong's Chinese University. "If China miscalculates, people will leave and money will leave."

In late 1983 and early 1984, the property market collapsed. Since then, prices have rebounded.

The stock market has surged, with the Hang Seng index reaching 1,762.51 early last month, up from a low of 746 in July last year.

More than six billion Hong Kong dollars (\$769 million) has been committed this year to long-term investment projects.

But concerns linger one year after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China signed the accord that gives Hong Kong 50 years of a high degree of autonomy after its return to China.

"We're treading a road that is unknown to us; Britain and China don't know," said James McGregor, director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. He said recent statements by

Beijing have disturbed the business community.

Those concerns were relayed during a recent meeting with the head of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Ji Pengfei, the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Hong Kong since 1949.

One statement that aroused concern was a warning last month on the pace of political reforms by Xu Jiatun, head of the Xinhua press agency and China's chief representative in Hong Kong.

He said there had been deviations from the Chinese-British accord and, though he did not say what he meant, the remarks were widely seen as a reference to elections held for some seats on the Legislative Council in September.

The elections were held indirectly, with only about 1 percent of the colony's 5.4 million residents allowed to vote. They were the first elections ever held for the lawmaking body.

Mr. Xu's remarks sent the Hang Seng index, the main measure of the Hong Kong stock market, reeling for a 50-point loss.

"It was an attempt to interfere," said Martin Lee, one of the newly elected council members and a vocal advocate of democratic reforms.

"Unless we have direct elections we will never have an effective and highly autonomous government to keep our system separate from the rest of China," he has told the council.

The latest concerns have emerged at a time when Hong Kong faces problems unrelated to its politics and beyond its control.

A sluggish world economy has hurt the export sector. Economic growth for 1985 is likely to be a modest 4.5 percent, less than half of the 1984 level.

Manufacturers in developed nations have sought to restrict competition from Hong Kong and that has clouded the outlook for the economy.

But businessmen said these difficulties were not their main concern. "I'm not worrying about these problems as we've seen them before," said a foreign businessman. "It's the fear of the unknown that I worry about."

3 Gunmen Seize Court In France

The Associated Press

NANTES, France — Two robbery defendants and an armed accomplice held a courtroom under siege here Thursday after chaining the judge to a chair, threatening to kill hostages and denouncing the French justice system on television.

A high-ranking police official from Paris and the local department's prefect were negotiating with the gunmen, who were demanding a bus to leave in.

The takeover began when a man with a grenade and pistol disarmed a guard and burst into the courtroom during the trial of four defendants on trial for armed robbery.

Two defendants, Georges Courtis, 34, and Patrick Thiolet, 24, jumped from the dock and took 357-caliber Magnums from police, police sources said. The two other defendants left the courtroom with hostages who were released, the sources said. Police identified the accomplice as a convicted armed robber, Abdel Karim Khalki, 30.

The gunmen released six policemen just after taking over the courtroom. They later released two journalists and 11 law students who had been observing the trial, according to accounts by police.

The number of people left in the courtroom Thursday was estimated at 16 to 18. The hostages originally included Judge Dominique Bailhache, lawyers, 11 jurors, court assistants and the students.

Police ringed the courtroom, and a police commando unit was dispatched from Paris with Police Superintendent Robert Broussard.

"If we have to kill two, three, four or five people, or explode a grenade, be assured that it will be the police's fault," Mr. Courtis warned on French television. An FR3 TV crew had entered the court at the defendants' request.

Mr. Khalki said he belonged to the Abu Nidal extremist Palestinian faction, but informed sources said he was released in November from prison, where he served a sentence for armed robbery.

"I want to give the French state a slap in the face," a lawyer quoted him as saying.

WORLD BRIEFS

Woman in U.S. Given Artificial Heart

MINNEAPOLIS (UPI) — A woman suffering from a rare viral condition became the world's first female artificial heart patient Thursday, receiving a smaller version of the Jarvik-7 pump used for male patients, hospital officials said.

The woman, identified as Mary Lund, 40, of Kensington, Minnesota, was in critical but stable condition after a second operation to explore fluid loss from the chest cavity, said officials at Abbott Northwestern Hospital. Surgeons from the Minnesota Heart Institute had decided on the implant Wednesday when it was determined the woman was unlikely to live through the night without it, a hospital administrator said.

Dr. Frederick Goebel, a cardiologist on the medical team, said the woman was in good health until four or five days previously, when she was attacked by an unknown virus that triggered a condition that destroys the heart muscle, acute viral myocarditis. Special permission was obtained Wednesday from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to use the new, smaller, mechanical pump as a "bridge," a spokesman said, pending replacement by a human heart.

Sandinists Say Rebel Group Destroyed

MANAGUA (UPI) — A Nicaraguan official said Thursday that the army had annihilated the guerrilla group led by Eden Pastora Gomez, leaving only small, scattered groups along the southern border with Costa Rica.

Alejandro Guevara, the government representative in Rio San Juan province, which borders Costa Rica, said that 198 fighters of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance had been killed or wounded in the past three months.

The group's forces have been "annihilated and forced out of Nicaraguan territory," Mr. Guevara said in a report to the government in Managua. No mention was made of Mr. Pastora himself. There have been no reports of fighting involving the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance for several months and no reports of Mr. Pastora's whereabouts.

Officials in Papal Trial Go to Bulgaria

ROME (Reuters) — Three Italian court officials flew to Bulgaria on Thursday to interrogate two former diplomats accused of taking part in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II.

Chief Judge Severino Santapichi, Fernando Attolico, the assistant judge, and Antonio Marini, a public prosecutor, were expected to spend three or four days in Bulgaria. They want to question Todor S. Avizov and Lieutenant Colonel Zhelyo K. Vasilev, two Bulgarian diplomats who were posted in Rome at the time of the alleged plot and who have refused to return to Rome for trial.

Mr. Avizov, Colonel Vasilev, Sergei I. Antonov, the former head of the Rome office of the Bulgarian airline, and three Turkish defendants are charged with conspiring to help Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot and seriously wounded the pope in 1981. The Bulgarian government has denied any participation in the alleged plot.

Belfast Prisoner Starts Hunger Strike

BELFAST (Reuters) — An Irish Republican convicted of murder refused food Thursday, prison sources said. Others convicted with him were expected to begin hunger strikes at weekly intervals.

Sources at the Maze prison said Robert Tobill, 26, had started what he said would be a fast to the death to protest his conviction Wednesday based on the testimony of an admitted murderer.

Mr. Tobill was one of 27 men convicted on the testimony of a police informer, Harry Kirkpatrick. Mr. Kirkpatrick has admitted five murders and dozens of other crimes while a member of the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army guerrilla group. Mr. Tobill was sentenced to life in prison for murdering a part-time soldier.

Afghan Peace Talks Are Suspended

GENEVA (AP) — United Nations-sponsored talks on a political settlement to end the war in Afghanistan were suspended Thursday after failing to break a deadlock over the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country. Soviet troops intervened six years ago.

The UN mediator, Diego Cordovez, said four days of indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghan delegations could not resolve an impasse over the format of negotiations on the troop withdrawal. He said he submitted new proposals for consideration by the governments before the talks resume in late February or early March.

The new round of talks had been closely watched for signs of greater willingness on the Soviet side to discuss the withdrawal following last month's meeting between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

U.K. Navy Is Said to Avoid New Zealand

LONDON (AP) — Seven British Navy ships that are to embark on a global exercise in 1986 will not visit New Zealand, which bans nuclear-armed vessels from entering its ports, the Press Association reported Thursday.

The domestic news agency, which did not identify its sources, said the navy was trying to arrange for one of the ships to visit a Chinese port during the eight-month tour, but had already ruled out ports of call in New Zealand.

The British Navy never confirms or denies whether its vessels are carrying nuclear weapons. The United States follows the same policy and the New Zealand ban has caused a dispute in the ANZUS alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

For the Record

A U.S. black leader, Louis Farrakhan, who says he wants to bring his black separatist message to the world, has been banned from visiting Bermuda and addressing a rally two days after Christmas. (Reuters)

The Zimbabwe police chief, Whitlady Ngarure, has been dismissed along with two aides after an investigation of alleged misconduct. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Thursday. (UPI)

A rebellion ended in a maximum security prison at McAlester, Oklahoma, Wednesday when the inmates released seven hostages after seizing their grievances on statewide radio. (AP)

The launching of space shuttle Columbia was aborted 14 seconds before its first flight in two years Thursday because of trouble with a booster rocket steering system. (AP)

An American citizen of Arab origin, Yezid Jasper Sayigh, was ordered held in custody Thursday by a court in Larnaca, Cyprus, for suspected involvement in an attempt to smuggle arms aboard a Swiss aircraft Tuesday. (Reuters)

TRAVELLERS REASSURED 'WATER IN BOMBAY SAFE TO DRINK'

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Spanish Currency Arrests

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish police said Thursday they had broken up a ring of currency smugglers, led by a retired police officer and a businessman, which had transferred 700 million pesetas (about \$45 million) out of the country.

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Congress Passes Bills Likely to Hasten Trend Toward Bigger Farms

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress approved two measures that will hasten the trend toward larger farms in government farm programs since the Depression.

Congress also passed a \$370-million cut in appropriations, paving the way for it to adjourn the year, United Press International reported. The legislation was needed to provide funding for major governmental activities in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1.

The first of the two farm bills passed Wednesday would reduce government income and price supports for farmers for the first time since the program was established in 1933. The second would reduce the farm credit system by allowing thousands of farm foreclosures.

Together the measures provide a new framework for the U.S. farm program, for the first time since the 1930s. The farm bills would favor the big producers and are likely to hasten the trend toward the production of more of the nation's food by fewer and fewer farmers, a result in a decrease of more than 10 percent in the number of farms, to fewer than two million.

The two measures are expected to have profound political consequences, especially in the Middle West and Rocky Mountain states where the farm crisis is most severe. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Thursday that Mr. Reagan would sign the farm legislation, though it called for spending more than he wanted. He said the bill would bring farm support prices closer to world market prices. He said the measure would encourage the world market. The policy bill also sets a more aggressive course for developing export markets for American farm products, agricultural export revenues declined from \$44 billion in 1984 to \$29 billion this year.

he bill, besides continuing \$5 billion in annual loan guarantees for foreign purchasers of U.S. agricultural products, would provide \$1 billion a year in subsidies to American grain exporters to help them compete in new international markets. As a result, backers say, the cost

of federal farm programs will be reduced and farmers will begin to regain export markets they have lost in recent years.

The second bill calls for reorganizing the Farm Credit System, a nationwide network of 37 lending institutions. The system, the largest U.S. agricultural lender, has \$73 billion in outstanding loans to farmers, a third of the nation's \$214 billion farm debt.

The bill would authorize, but not require, the secretary of the Treasury to invest federal funds in a new unit created to take over billions of dollars of delinquent loans, seek to renegotiate with some borrowers and foreclose on mortgaged farms in cases where renegotiation is impossible. It is widely expected that tens of thousands of farms will be subject to foreclosure.

The administration estimated Wednesday that the policy bill would cost \$169 billion over the next five years. The commodity price and income support provisions were estimated to cost \$52 billion over three years.

Chemical Arms Funded

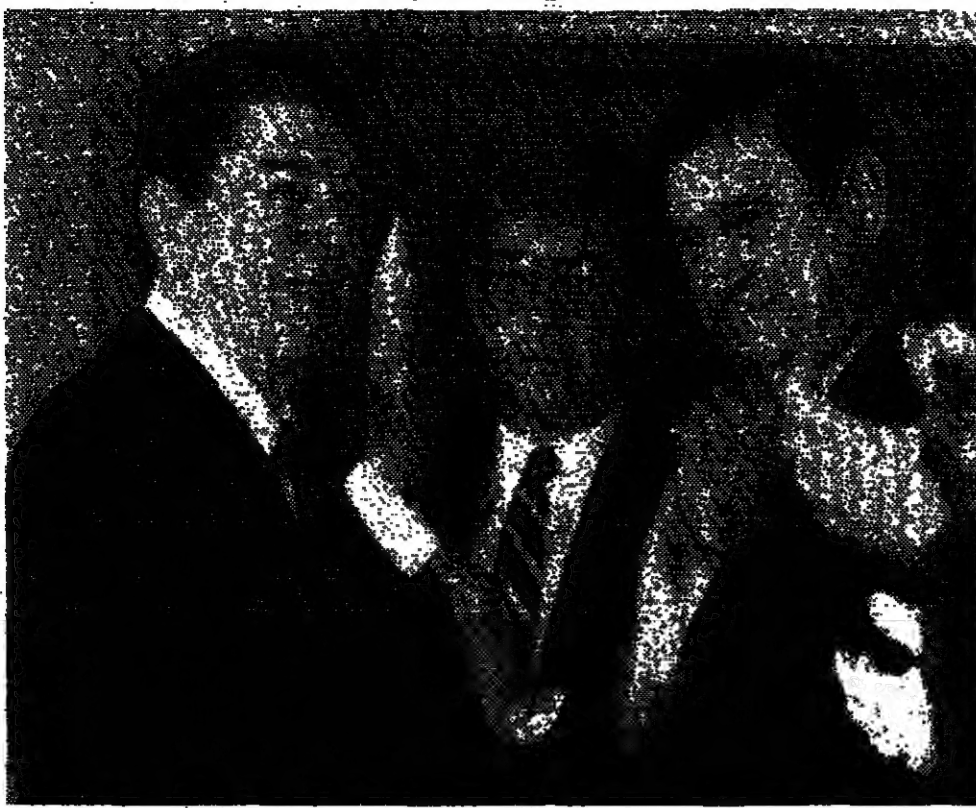
In the negotiations between House and Senate conferees on the \$370-billion appropriations bill, House conferees agreed Wednesday to a Senate demand for \$21.7 million to begin limited production of chemical weapons after a 16-year ban, The New York Times said.

Other remaining issues were settled when the Senate conferees agreed to cut the 1986 military budget by \$1.3 billion, to \$297.4 billion, and the House accepted a \$7510 increase in the limits on honorariums senators can accept.

The agreement restricts the use of \$6.3 billion in unused military appropriations from past years in an effort to counter arguments in the House that the Pentagon has a "shush fund" to cushion the impact of cuts in the military budget.

The House had rebuffed an earlier version of the spending bill, which was needed to fund the departments of Defense, Agriculture, Transportation, Treasury and the Interior, the District of Columbia, and some agencies.

Negotiators attempted Thursday to reach a compromise on another key bill, the budget reconciliation measure, that would cut a wide array of spending programs enough to reduce deficits by \$70 billion to \$85 billion over three years. But Senate leaders feared the measure would be lost in the rush toward adjournment.



Mr. Reagan is applauded by Representatives Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, center, and Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, at a ceremony on the balanced-budget bill.

Reagan Vows to Pursue Arms Buildup Domestic Programs Face Big Cuts for a Balanced Budget

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, pledging to maintain his military buildup, has said that balancing the U.S. budget by 1991 would require deep cutbacks of "wasteful and unnecessary" domestic programs.

In his first detailed statement on the budget measure he signed last week, Mr. Reagan made it clear that he would seek to apply the brunt of the proposed restraints to domestic programs. His proposed budget for the 1987 fiscal year, which begins in October, will be sent to Congress in February.

Aides said Mr. Reagan was especially uneasy that the new law, demanding five years of steady deficit reductions, was being viewed as compelling him to restrain military spending.

His comments Wednesday, the aides said, were designed to affirm his commitment to a military buildup as well as to lay the groundwork for efforts to further reduce domestic programs.

Mr. Reagan made his comments Wednesday to more than 100 Democratic and Republican legislators. They had supported the measure, which calls for lowering annual ceilings on the deficit, with automatic cuts in spending each year if those ceilings are not achieved.

In endorsing the measure, the Republicans and Democrats said they hoped the threat of automatic cuts would spur Congress and the White House to compromise on their goals enough to reduce the deficit. The automatic cuts are to be divided equally, with half coming from military and half from nonmilitary programs.

White House officials said Mr. Reagan was not threatening to take more than half out of the nonmilitary or domestic side.

"We're still looking at how we arrange the cuts in defense and the cuts in domestic agencies," a White House official said. "There's some flexibility."

A senior White House official, when asked to explain how Mr. Reagan could achieve the necessary spending cuts and still maintain a military buildup, acknowledged: "It's going to be tough."

The official said part of Mr. Reagan's strategy was to keep pressure on Congress to meet the deficit-reduction targets in the balanced-budget legislation and thus avoid invoking the provisions that would trigger automatic cuts in the military budget.

Mr. Reagan said the bill must not become "an excuse to avoid the tough decisions entailed in cutting back on runaway domestic spending."

"We will not only be held responsible for cutting the deficit," he said. "Ultimately, we will be judged on how we reduce the deficit."

He brushed aside any notion, voiced by critics in both parties, that the measure was all but certain to reduce military spending or raise taxes, or both.

"If we try to accomplish deficit reduction by tax increases," he said, "or through just cuts in defense that endanger our national security, we will have failed in our paramount duty to the American people, the duty of good and responsible government."

Mr. Reagan said that when the measure was passed, "We didn't absolve ourselves of our first responsibility as the elected representatives of this country to provide for the national defense."

"The last thing we want to do is return our country to the weak, vulnerable state in which we found it in 1980," he said.

"I feel confident that if Congress abides by its already established agreement for real growth in defense, we can meet our national security requirements."

He said he would meet the target in the budgets submitted to Congress, "and we'll do it the right way, by cutting and eliminating wasteful and unnecessary programs."

Expert Says Rival Gangs Approved Mob Killing

Indictments of Reputed Mafia Figure Were Factor, New York Official Asserts

By Selwyn Raab

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — New York State's top expert on organized crime says he believes that the slaying of Paul C. Castellano, the reputed chief of the nation's most powerful Mafia group, the Gambino family, was sanctioned by the heads of New York City's four other crime families.

The expert, Ronald Goldstock, the director of the state's Organized Crime Task Force, said that leaders from the Genovese, Lucchese, Bonanno and Colombo rings apparently approved the slaying of Mr. Castellano because his legal and internal organizational problems were endangering all of them.

"Castellano was an important person, and I believe his assassination had to be approved by the other leaders," Mr. Goldstock said in an interview Tuesday. "There was a possibility he could take all of them down."

(Hundreds of mourners attended a wake for Mr. Castellano on Wednesday night, United Press International reported from New York. Limousines were parked outside a funeral home in Brooklyn while mourners filed through the home. Reporters were turned away at the door by guards.)

Mr. Goldstock, as a prosecutor, has monitored organized crime for almost 20 years. His office was instrumental in obtaining evidence that led to federal racketeering indictments earlier this year of most of the city's reputed top Mafia leaders.

The leaders, including Mr. Castellano, were accused of being members of a "commission" that federal authorities said regulated organized-crime activities in the New York area and elsewhere.

According to Mr. Goldstock and other law-enforcement officials, these were the key factors leading to the fatal shootings Monday of Mr. Castellano and a top aide, Thomas Bilotti, on a busy street on Manhattan's East Side.

A dispute over control and direction of the Gambino family between a faction headed by Mr. Castellano and a rival faction led by John Gotti.

Mr. Castellano's purported neglect of business activities within the Gambino family because of a current federal racketeering trial and five more federal and state indictments that he was facing.

Concern by mob bosses that Mr. Castellano, 70, was getting careless, had been lax in avoiding

indictments and had even allowed his home in Staten Island to be bugged by the FBI. Prosecutors said the tapes were to be used as evidence in a federal trial against the "commission" and in another pending racketeering indictment by federal authorities in Brooklyn.

"Historically, the solution rate for organized-crime murders is not very high," said Joseph A. Valiquette, an FBI spokesman in New York City.

The search for witnesses was concentrated on 46th Street between Second Avenue and Third Avenue, where Mr. Castellano and Mr. Bilotti were shot.

Mr. Castellano and Mr. Bilotti were emerging from Mr. Bilotti's limousine when they were each shot six times at close range with 32-caliber and 380-caliber automatic handguns, the police said. Two or three gunmen were involved, police said.

Mr. Castellano, who was free on \$2-million bail while on trial in federal court in Manhattan, and Mr. Bilotti had met with Mr. Castellano's lawyer, James M. La Rossa, in the lawyer's Manhattan office earlier Monday.

Mr. Castellano emerged as the boss of the Gambino family, which was described by Justice Department officials as the wealthiest and most powerful Mafia group in the United States, in 1976 after the death of his brother-in-law, Carlo Gambino.

However, according to law-enforcement officials, there long had been a rival faction in the Gambino family led by Aniello Dellacroce, the second highest-ranking leader. Mr. Dellacroce, who was being treated for cancer, died Dec. 2. Officials said his death apparently cleared the way for a power grab.

Andropov's Son Named Ambassador-at-Large

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Igor Y. Andropov, the son of Yuri V. Andropov, the late Communist Party leader, has been named an ambassador-at-large to work with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, a ministry official said Thursday.

The official said the appointment was made several weeks ago. There had been no public announcement of it. The Soviet Union also has not announced that Mr. Andropov no longer is ambassador to Greece. He was named ambassador to Athens in July 1984.



Paul C. Castellano

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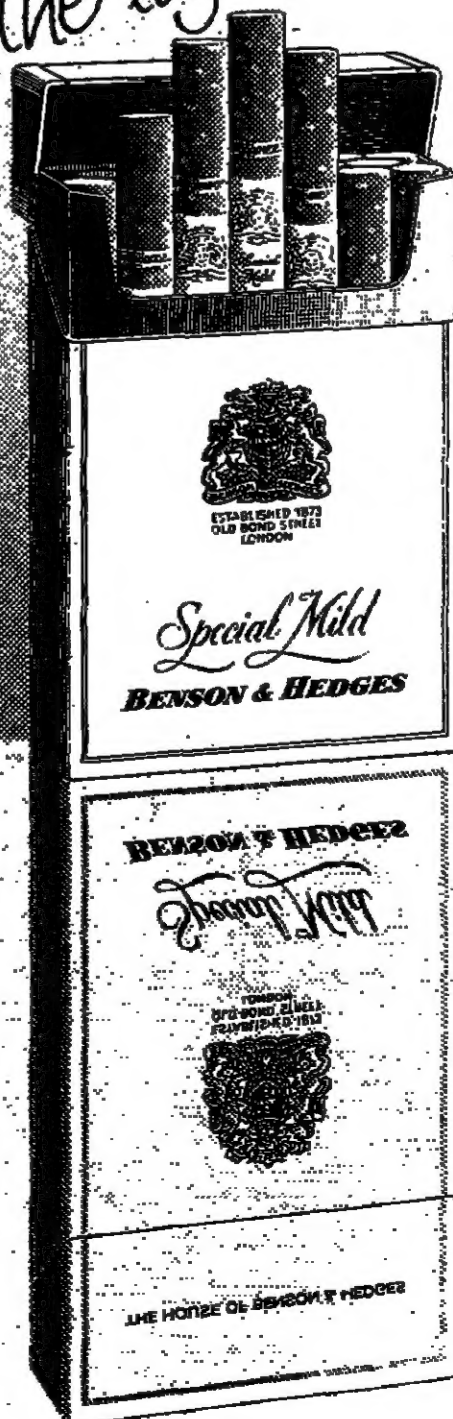
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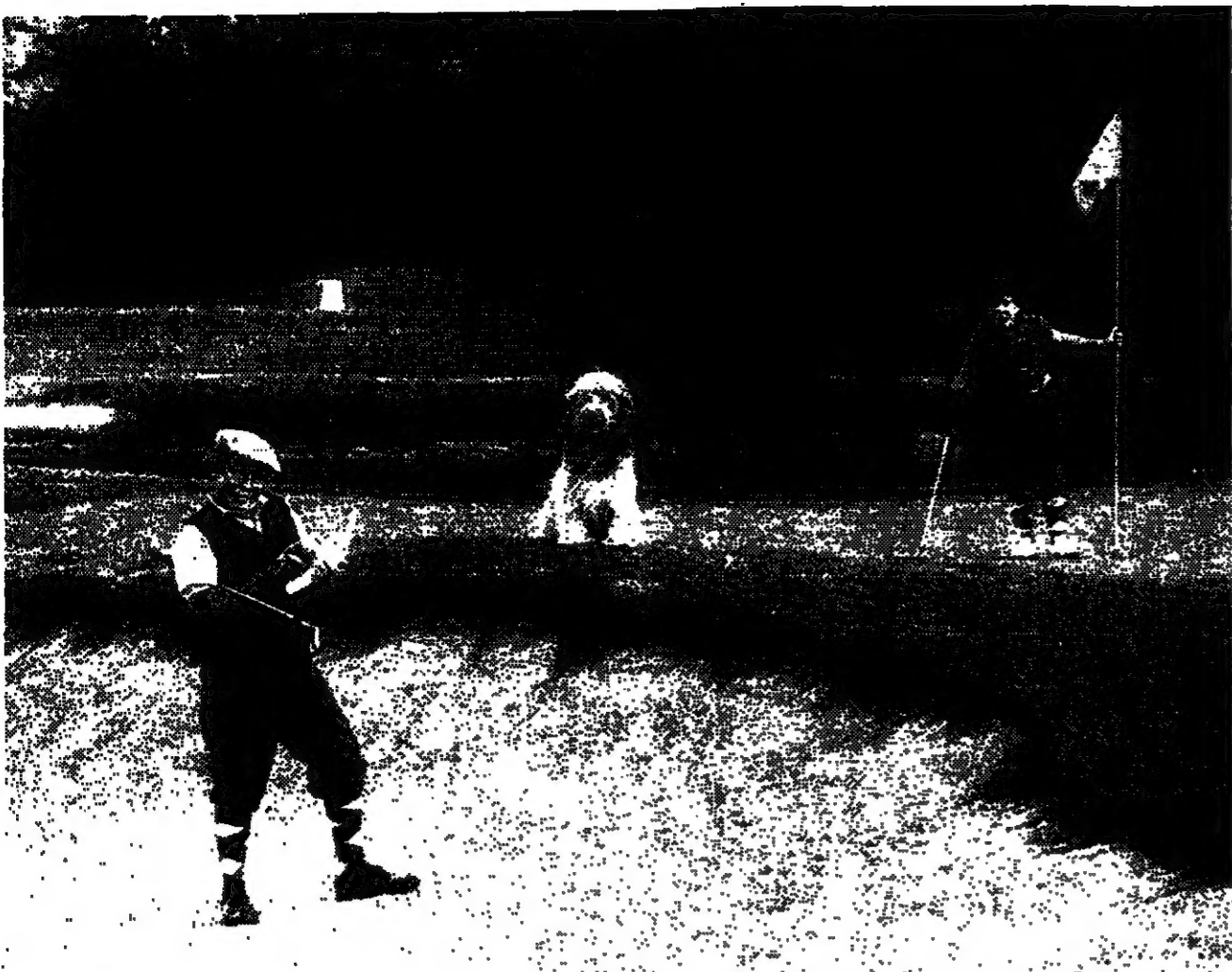
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Forced Boycott Splits South African Blacks

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa — Young black militants have declared a "black Christmas" for the black families living in Soweto and the other black townships around Johannesburg.

Local consumer boycott committees have decreed that blacks are not to do their Christmas shopping in white-owned stores, are not to hold the usual pop music concerts, choir competitions, beauty contests and community festivals and are not to have big holiday celebrations even at home.

One aim is to force white merchants to support the black community's call for an end to the state of emergency decreed in July and for the withdrawal of white combat troops from the black townships.

The black Christmas campaign, however, is proving deeply divisive within the black community.

More and more residents of Soweto, the sprawling black city of nearly two million people outside Johannesburg, are asking who the campaign leaders are, what their strategy is and why the black community seems to be suffering more than the white targets of the consumer boycott.

Anger is also growing over the widespread use of force and intimidation by the youths who enforce the consumer boycott by gathering at bus stops, train stations and other

entrances to the townships to inspect the parcels of those returning from Johannesburg, Pretoria and other cities.

Goods bought at white stores are seized, according to Soweto residents, and the purchasers are frequently beaten by the youths, mostly students in their teens.

Stories are told of a week's food being thrown into the dirt, of women being made to drink cooking oil and eat bars of soap that they bought in town, of men being stripped of their new suits, paid for over six months, and then having to watch as the suits are shredded by razors.

Gangs of youths broke up a music festival earlier this month, contending that it violated the black Christmas campaign, and then forced the cancellation of several other programs, including the annual Miss Black South Africa competition.

Owners of Soweto's "shebeens," the speakeasies that are the center of much of the black city's social life, have been told by other youths to shut for the holiday season, but some have arranged instead to make "donations to the struggle."

Consumer boycotts in other areas, notably Port Elizabeth, East London and many of the small towns of eastern Cape Province, succeeded earlier this year in winning business support for black demands and even some action on them by the government.

But the Witwatersrand region, which includes Johannesburg, Pretoria and the townships and west of them, is far more complex politically, economically and socially, and getting a consensus for a consumer boycott, particularly one as controversial as black Christmas, is far more difficult.

Five blacks were killed last week in the Johannesburg area as a result of efforts to enforce the boycott.

Two were shot and killed in clashes with police while they were reportedly attempting to prevent youths from interfering with commuters. The bodies of three others, reportedly the victims of black vigilantes hired by local black politicians whose stores also are being boycotted, were found near Krugersdorp, a town northwest of Johannesburg.

[A young black man who was burned alive Wednesday near Johannesburg reportedly had organized a private party. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.]

The police and army, saying they are attempting to protect those returning from the city, have deployed large numbers of security forces through the townships as commuters return from working in the cities.

Spokesmen for the white business community in Johannesburg acknowledge some impact from the boycott but contend that other fac-

tors, including a general economic recession, black unemployment, inflation and reduced year-end bonuses, also are responsible for the lower sales.

At individual stores that cater to blacks, however, managers say that sales have dropped 80 percent to 90 percent since the boycott began.

The violence, the widespread resentment of the black Christmas campaign and its shadowy origins led a Sowetan newspaper edited by blacks to question the effectiveness of this and similar protests and to ask whether its organizers "are leading the people in the direction they want to go or not."

Jabu Ngwenya, the spokesman for the Soweto Consumer Boycott Committee and its only identified member, said, "We apologize for the over-enthusiasm of some of our cadres when monitoring the boycott."

■ **Strike Into Angola**

The South African Press Association said Thursday that a small contingent of South African troops has struck deep into Angola, killing at least six guerrillas from the South-West Africa People's Organization and capturing a large cache of weapons, Agence France-Presse reported from Pretoria.

The association said that the South African strike force had been in western Angola since last weekend and that the mission was still in progress.

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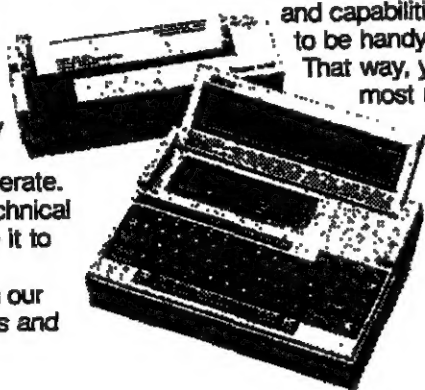
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SDI: Better Defense or Provocation? Estimating Moscow's Next Move

(Continued from Page 1)

General Abrahamson's theory of "responsible countermeasures" could exist at the same time; one nation could reduce its offensive weapons, build up its defensive ones, and, at the same time, develop means of countering its enemy's defenses.

What Level of Defense Encourages Stable Ties?

General Abrahamson said such high development of defense "must be done in the context of dramatically lowering offensive weapons; it is something that must be negotiated." He added that "even aerial defense is stabilizing" for Soviet-American relations.

The administration theory is that defense is inherently good and that, even if a near-perfect defense is ever feasible, any level of defense will "enhance deterrence" of nuclear war.

John L. Gardner, the defensive systems director under General Abrahamson, argues that even a far-from-perfect ballistic missile defense will be valuable because it will "decrease the confidence of Soviet attack planners that they can achieve their attack goals," thus drastically decreasing the possibility of a nuclear exchange.

For Mr. Gardner and for almost all other administration strategists, it is an article of faith that the Russians, planning their attack, could focus on targeting U.S. strategic nuclear forces; command, control and communications centers; the national leadership and other military targets.

Another problem, which is both diplomatic and technical, lies in trying to ascertain at what point exactly the Russians will respond to U.S. defensive systems. They have promised to answer U.S. deployment of an SDI defense, and have also demanded an end to all research on strategic missile-defense technologies.

The United States argues that pure laboratory research cannot be prohibited because it is impossible to verify such an agreement.

In fact, late this year, the Russians unofficially acknowledged that Vladimir V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, said the key was "how to draw the line between basic and applied research," with the latter to be prohibited.

A joint State Department-Defense Department report this fall on Soviet strategic defense programs says that the Russians could have "prototypes of round-based lasers to knock out all missile defenses as early as the end of the 1980s. But the report added he more conservative note that an actual, operational Soviet defense field "probably could not be deployed until the late 1990s, or after the year 2000."

Measuring Soviet Advances in Defense

Defense Department officials say that the Russians are making a lot of progress, sometimes citing one form of laser research. But in 1985 version of an annual Pentagon report made public in March, the Russians do not lead in a single area of military technology critical to defense.

The Rand Corp., a research institution that gives analytical advice to the U.S. Air Force, has done a number of studies of Soviet research programs. One, published in May, studied free-electron lasers. General Abrahamson has recently identified as perhaps the most promising laser for anti-missile defense.

These lasers work by jiggling billions of electrons, free of their atomic nuclei, in powerful magnetic fields to emit concentrated light beams. Such lasers, which are round-based, would bounce their beams off space mirrors toward enemy missiles.

The May Rand report said that a Soviet effort was at least equal to that of the U.S. one in this field, terms of manpower and the depth and breadth of research in free-electron lasers. But it said that U.S. scientists had done twice as many experiments, which is the key to verifying a concept, and that they had "significantly" better results.

In contrast, there is little doubt that the Russians' first response to SDI is to get more missiles to waste or overwhelm a U.S. space shield, they can do so, as they have been doing for years.

Several experts have observed that from 1980 to 1984 the Soviet Union built more than 800 new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the United States has not produced any intercontinental ballistic missiles for years.

Stephen M. Meyer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an authority on Soviet military policy and a consultant to the Pentagon, says that the Russians probably have about 1,000 missiles stored or rockets stored but not launched.

The debate over likely Soviet moves has evolved, it has cast light on Mr. Reagan's declaration that SDI technology could be shared with the Soviet Union. Because of the asymmetrical nature of the basing of Soviet and American strategic forces, several American analysts say exactly equal level of defense would put the United States at a disadvantage. Echoing this view, General Abrahamson this month said "it is imperative that we have a much more effective defense than they have."

Experts Say Space Shield Must Survive Attack

If the elaborate space-shield system is to be put into effect, all agree that it must be able to survive an attack, the quality U.S. strategists call survivability. The experts are also trying to make the system "hard," or resistant to attack.

Critics say that the system must have what is called enduring survivability, or the ability to withstand not only a large, quick "spasm attack" but also an attack of attrition.

Attention by outsiders and insiders has turned to the vexing problem of whether components, if their creation is scientifically possible, can be integrated into an "operationally feasible" system, in which many components can be tied together in a whole that will not fail in a crisis.

Since the spring, computer experts have been debating whether reliable computer programs can ever be written that will insure that the SDI defense is trustworthy.

Bringing Down the Cost Of Going Into Space

The problem of space logistics, or "the cost of access to space," is also important. This is particularly true if the final architecture of the system requires a constellation of thousands of satellites and many relay and fighting mirrors for lasers — the type of system that was called ideal in a study by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, that was made public late this fall.

After the first year of research on this problem, those conducting the study envisaged a complex, seven-layer system of weapon platforms. Other arrays of four, five, and six tiers of weapons were also considered, as well as a system in which most components would be on Earth, rather than in space.

Colonel George Hess, the SDI director for survivability, weapons lethality, space logistics and several other aspects of the program, said that if the cost of lifting a pound of material can be lowered from the present price of up to \$3,000 a pound to "a few hundred dollars or less, it becomes within the bounds of the reasonable."

He added that, with all such questions, "the burden of proof is clearly on SDI."

Those involved in the strategic debate are turning to other long-range effects of strategic defense. Skeptics say that waning, or coercing, the Soviet Union into adopting missile defenses may kill the policy called "extended deterrence," the threat that the United States might first use nuclear weapons if the Soviet Union made a conventional attack on Western Europe. While critics suggest that extended deterrence might disappear if the Soviet Union had defenses, SDI proponents think that the policy is more credible if the United States has protection against missile attack.

It is also clear to most analysts that the now-vestigial U.S. air defense will need to be recreated, because SDI will not be designed to meet threats from weapons like atmospheric bombers and low-flying cruise missiles. And, it is being said that the anti-missile defense would be more effective with a serious civil defense program.

Another turn the SDI debate has taken has been renewed concern with what constitutes a perfect shield against missiles, a near-perfect one, indeed, a leaky one. In 1984, Ashton Carter, a Harvard University strategic and scientific expert, said in a report to Congress that a near-perfect defense was not possible. A year after Mr. Reagan announced the SDI idea, this conclusion was controversial.

"Nobody thinks it is controversial today," an analyst said.

Instead of stressing the goal of a defense that is nearly perfect by the standard of how many Soviet nuclear warheads it could shoot down, administration figures now say that if SDI could deny the Russians the ability to destroy key military targets, which the administration perceives to be the only Soviet goal, it would be "good enough."

George A. Keyworth 2d, the White House science adviser, has long been an adherent of Mr. Reagan's "vision" of a near-perfect defense of the American civilian population. But he said recently that, if a Soviet planner "can no longer be confident" in his war plans because of a U.S. defense, then nuclear weapons "have been made obsolete since they have lost their military potential."

Disquieting Conclusions In Congressional Study

One of the most thought-provoking reports of the year on SDI was made public in September by the Office of Technology Assessment, an arm of Congress rather than the administration. It raised some new questions about the rationale for SDI. Though the study was severely critical of the proposal, an administration SDI official called the study "excellent" and said "the level of the national debate is improving."

The Office of Technology Assessment team, drawing in part on analysis by the Rand Corp., former government officials and scholars, reached some disquieting conclusions. Here are some of the conclusions of the report, which have brought rebuttals from many SDI supporters:

● If both the Soviet Union and the United States have similar but limited defenses, the United States might protect more nuclear warheads in a Soviet first strike. But, if

the United States retaliated, fewer of its warheads would actually reach Soviet targets and explode there than under the current circumstances, because of the Soviet defense system. The net cost of nuclear war to Soviet leaders would thus be reduced, and war would become more thinkable.

● In almost any scenario the existence of defenses makes striking first a more attractive option. If the Russians were to strike first, for example, even a limited Soviet defense would have to deal only with a "ragged response" from a diluted U.S. retaliatory arsenal. Again, it was suggested that this would provide a theoretical incentive for nuclear conflict.

● One of the most dangerous possibilities of all is a situation in which the defenses of each nation are to a significant extent vulnerable to pre-emptive attack by the other side. The argument here, too, is that this situation makes a first strike attractive, and makes waiting unattractive.

● The technological uncertainties of missile defense may lead to strategic uncertainty: with defense there will be more possible outcomes, but fewer certain ones, for a nuclear war.

Such analysis could undermine political and public support for SDI, and the managers of the program have been eager to refute it.

The Office of Technology Assessment report said, General Abrahamson's organization was already involved in strategic thinking. A satisfactory strategy, the general said, will be a vital element in the decision, which could come in six years, on whether to undertake full-scale engineering development, production and eventual deployment of an anti-missile defense.

Strategic contingencies and possible Soviet responses are seen by the Defense Department analysts as indispensable tools in designing and integrating a workable defense.

General Abrahamson and his assistants, such as Mr. Gardner, say that they and their staffs have been involved in complex nuclear war games and nuclear exchange calculations.

Put simply, they argue that their strategic analysis tends to prove that at each level of defense, from modest to good, including defense by the Soviet Union, the "deterrent posture is improved."

The Strategic Defense Organization analysts, and those elsewhere in the Pentagon, say their studies are more sophisticated than those of analysts outside the administration and are based on more complete, secret data on Soviet and U.S. military capabilities.

But one nongovernmental Soviet affairs specialist, who was recently invited with several colleagues to participate in secret war games involving SDI defenses, said: "We found we were playing against a defense contractor personnel and others who know nothing about Soviet doctrine. It took our whole team, the Red Team, less than 20 minutes to agree that our first counter to 'star wars' would be to increase offensive missile numbers. Their team, the Blue Team, said, 'No, that is not how the Soviets think.' Every step we took surprised them."

The Office of Technology Assessment researchers agree that effective defenses on both sides would probably be stabilizing. But they underline that such effectiveness could probably only be achieved by a combination of defense and "negotiated deep reductions of offenses." And they conclude that, while nuclear war seems unlikely with very high levels of mutual defense, it is possible that one nation might attack since it would have little to lose from retaliation in those circumstances.

Such a conclusion might seem controversial to those who have not closely followed the SDI debate, because Mr. Reagan and other non-technicians have often implied that active defense of people by a "shield" is a major goal.

Protection for People Or Protection for Silos?

As with other analysts, the Office of Technology Assessment researchers found confusion in the government about the real goals of SDI, saying that "the pursuit of defenses able to protect the U.S. population and that of its allies in the face of a determined Soviet effort to overcome them does not appear to be a goal of the SDI program."

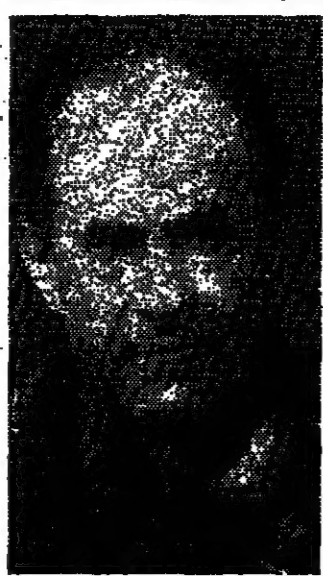
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The Office of Technology Assessment analysts supported their statement with remarks by senior government officials that seem to

Airline Grounded By Greek Pilots

ATHENS — Most flights of Greece's Olympic Airways were canceled Thursday as pilots demanding increased insurance benefits refused to eat or sleep for the second day and doctors pronounced them unfit to fly.

The pilots began the action after the government sent their dispute to compulsory arbitration. Last month, hundreds of airport workers and air traffic controllers, banned by the government from striking, refused food and sleep for four days and dozens became ill. The government has strongly criticized the pilots, saying they earn an average of 450,000 drachmas (\$3,000 dollars) a month. The pilots, however, said they were effectively without insurance rights.



"If this process goes on, we will have nothing to do but take up retaliatory measures in the field of both offensive and defensive weapons."

— Marshal Akhromyev
Soviet chief of staff

confirm their conclusion that the immediate aim of the plan is to protect missile silos, not people.

The difficulty of defending civilians is illustrated in a scenario that has been postulated several times by nonadministration analysts.

According to this scenario, a "99-percent effective" missile defense would not protect 99 percent of the U.S. population; it would only shoot down 99 percent of Soviet missile re-entry vehicles or warheads. If such a defense existed, the Soviet Union could simply target 100 warheads on each of the 90 most populous cities in the United States, with such a defense, the Russians could be confident of destroying almost all of their targets.

The Office of Technology Assessment estimated that 10 million to 25 million deaths could result from such a "leakage rate." The report said deaths could be kept to 1 million or fewer only with defense that was 99.9-percent effective or better.

Another consequence of the debate over the military value of SDI is the renewed attention to what is called "rational" Soviet military doctrine.

Assessing Soviet Strategy: Price of a Leaky Defense

The administration position rests in part, for example, on an assumption that it would be lunacy for the Russians to choose cities

rather than purely military sites as their targets. That assumption is based essentially on the theory that attacking cities would bring horrible retaliation.

Critics argue, however, that this assumption may not be valid. "It is conceivable that you could have a defense so good that the Soviets would have to aim at our largest cities," said Thomas H. Karas, a space policy analyst and the director of the Office of Technology Assessment team that prepared the report.

In any case, when decisions about the effectiveness and actual working structure of a missile defense depend heavily on what is called rational Soviet military policy, the nature of the SDI debate changes.

"You find that you are no longer arguing about strategic defenses, but that you are arguing about concepts of nuclear war fighting," said Peter Sharfman, manager of the international security program in the Office of Technology Assessment. "It is a proper argument, but goes way beyond the technical analysis of what defense can or cannot do."

Mr. Karas added, "An interesting question is: Did we feel secure in the early 1960s when the Soviets had a small number of inaccurate warheads that could only be used against cities? And that is essentially what SDI is offering the prospect of returning to."

U.S. Official Says NATO Has Begun To Cooperate on Arms Development

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS — The United States and its European allies are starting to cooperate effectively in developing and producing future weapons for wide use throughout the Western alliance, according to David M. Abshire, U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The alliance has been trying and failing to cooperate on this since it started more than 35 years ago, but now we finally have a coalition in Congress that is pro-NATO, pro-conventional defense and pro-arms cooperation," he said in a recent interview.

Mr. Abshire predicted that alliance-wide cooperation in arms development could relieve congressional pressure on European allies to spend more on defense or face U.S. troop cuts in Europe.

Congress has passed an amendment by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, allocating \$200 million for NATO to launch joint-weapons research and development.

In a surprise move, a prominent congressional critic of NATO, Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, strongly supported the Nunn fund.

Nationalistic resistance to industrial cooperation is crumbling throughout the alliance, Mr. Abshire said, because governments can no longer afford to develop sophisticated weapons alone.

Most Western European governments have been living for several years with static military budgets, a situation that now confronts the Reagan administration.

"The days of the fat cows in our country are over," U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz reportedly told a meeting of NATO foreign ministers this month in Brussels.

"When we cut the deficit," he added, "we'll cut defense."

At the meeting, foreign ministers instructed their national armaments directors — in practice, the No. 2 defense official in each country — to find arms-development programs suitable for alliance cooperation.

This formal decision came from

foreign ministers, not defense ministers, because the program includes France, while outside the NATO military structure, attends NATO meetings nominally devoted to military issues. Last month, a crucial NATO session on the arms-cooperation program was attended by France's armaments director, Georges Blanc, who is also deputy defense minister.

In Mr. Abshire's view, this new impetus for joint production was the major accomplishment of the recent Brussels ministerial meeting. Nine weapons projects were selected as candidates for cooperation, and some are expected to be adopted at a special meeting of NATO's armaments directors in February. Five were suggested by the Independent European Program Group, a recently revitalized NATO-related committee designed to coordinate defense industries in Europe, including in France.

Most of the projects involve advanced command systems. For example, BICES, an acronym for battlefield intelligence-collection exploitation system, would link the electronic data gathered by sensors and radar throughout the European theater and redistribute it electronically to NATO commanders.

"Right now, we have at least seven different intelligence-distribution systems, so the allies have to disseminate their information by phone," Mr. Abshire said. For example, West German and U.S. units deployed side by side must station liaison officers with each other's units to handle phone conversations when the connections are poor.

Similar wasteful duplication affects many weapons. For example, 11 companies in seven alliance countries are building anti-tank weapons.

In pressing for better coordination, Mr. Abshire said that NATO is "not seeking to balance the books on trade." He was referring to NATO's long debate about creating a "two-way street" in which the United States tries to balance its arms sales and purchases with European allies.

"We are looking for overall efficiencies, making sure we get weap-

ons to plug gaps in our conventional defense and eventually to improve the alliance's ability to fight longer on a smaller investment," he said.

Invariably, it is initially more complicated and costly to produce a weapon in a consortium rather than in a single country. But, as cooperation develops, economies of scale and advantages of standardization emerge, he said.

As part of this economy drive, the Pentagon recently bought a French-designed battlefield radio system, the Integrated Automatic Communications Network, known by its French acronym RITA, and now plans to buy French-made Roland ground-to-air missiles.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, recently wrote to allied governments advocating the development of joint components to be used in three new fighter aircraft being developed by France, the United States and a European consortium.

This stress on interchangeable weapons has a strategic background: NATO intelligence analysts say that the alliance can no longer credibly threaten nuclear retaliation in a limited war in Europe, even one that left the Soviet Union in control of some NATO territory.

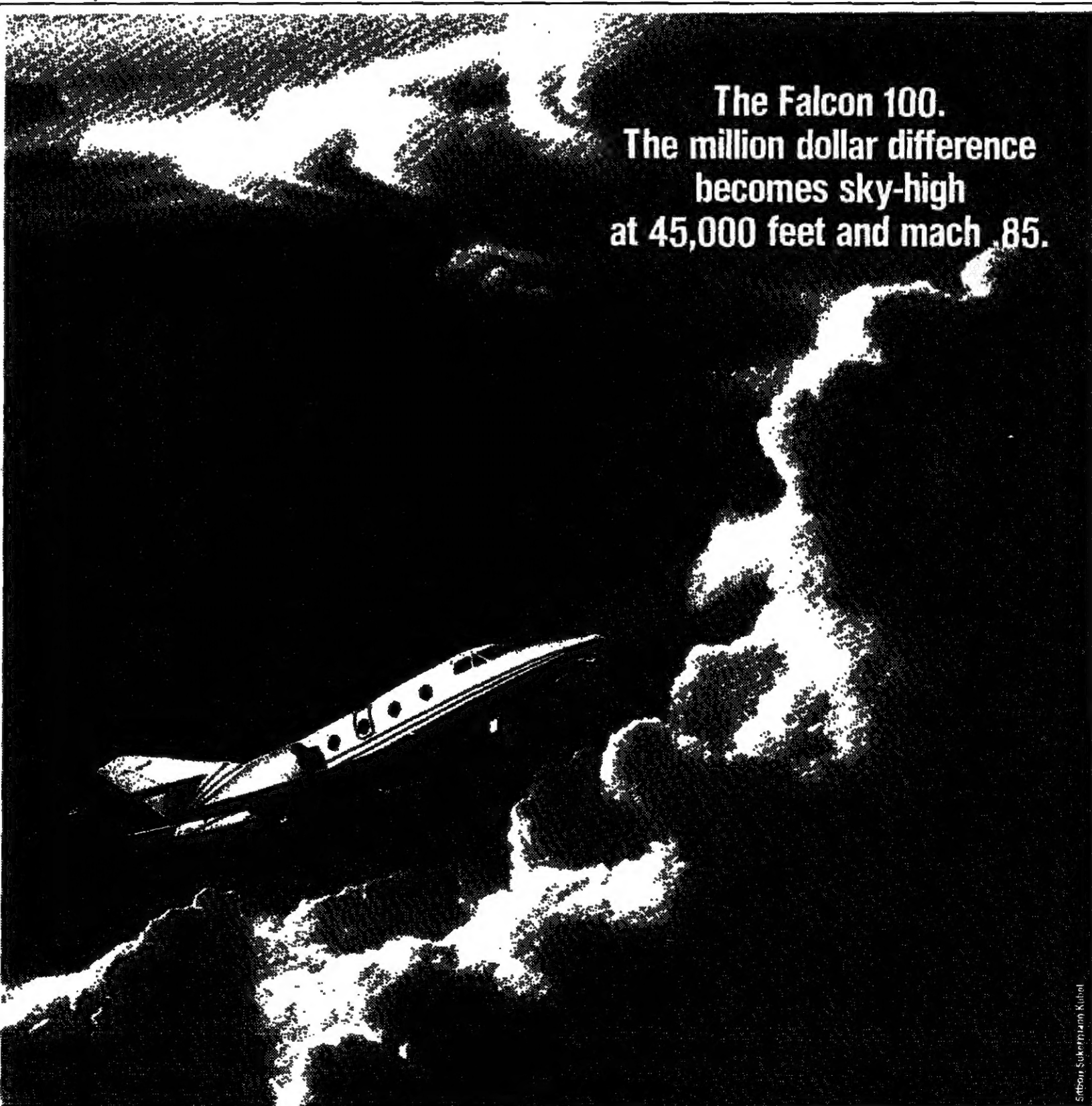
The program's political dimension, Mr. Abshire said, is that "even in a protectionist Congress, we've been able to mobilize U.S. support for a more competitive, alliance-wide approach to weapons development."

Pregnant Boa, Friends Stolen From French Zoo

The Associated Press

NARBONNE, France — More than 20 exotic animals, including a pregnant boa, were stolen from a game park near this town in southwestern France, the director of the establishment said Thursday.

The thieves broke into the Sigeon park during the night Wednesday, sawed through the chains on the gates of the cages and made off with 11 boas, three alligators, four mynah birds, six parrots and two parakeets.



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Business takes off with Falcon

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

West Must Improve Growth

The staff that serves the OECD — the richest industrialized countries — sees no quickening of the world economy over the next 18 months. Growth in America, so strong through most of 1984, has tailed off and is expected to stay mediocre. Europe and Japan won't take over the running unless major governments change their policies, which they don't want to do. It will therefore be surprising if unemployment, still high in America and far too high in Europe, takes a turn for the better.

Growth is not the sole objective of economic policy, which has to help maintain acceptable relationships between nations and between different social groups. But it is hard to see how such relationships can be achieved in today's context if the industrialized world is condemned to a further protracted period of the low growth that has disfigured most of the past decade.

Many observers of the present scene would simply point to the problems of joblessness in Europe and America (they order these things better, for the moment, in Japan) as meriting a more determined attack against low-speed growth. When youth unemployment hits one in five in Britain, one in four in France and one in three in Italy, and when the average spell without a job is over a year (which means that for many the spell is much longer), one hardly needs to look further to see socially divisive economic conditions: the staff of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development underlines the damage to work motivation and human capital.

But there are other reasons for the industrialized world to be dissatisfied with its prospects. First, the problem of financing the developing world — and particularly of avoiding wholesale default by the large debtors — will not be solved in a climate of slow world growth, because the export possibilities these countries need just won't be there. If the present low growth persists, these countries will have to amass large new debt

just to avoid having to slash their imports and their development programs yet again. Second, the strategy launched last September to get the dollar down — essential for resistance to the clamor for protectionism in America — depends on the readiness of Japan and Europe to speed up demand at home: If they don't do this, dollar devaluation will have little good effect.

Governments cannot work miracles. They have to concentrate on setting the broad conditions in which market economies can prosper. In recent years they concentrated on the supply side, restoring flexibility to their economies by cutting back regulations and improving incentives. As a result, in Europe as well as America there are now signs of more spirited behavior by firms and more constructive attitudes by labor.

But governments should not, continuously, neglect the demand side, the policies needed to ensure that demand for goods and services grows just fast enough to make the firms apply their higher spirits to the task of enlarging their capacity to produce. This sort of policy went out of fashion because some governments used it unwisely. If there is any sort of an international learning process, it could be brought back cautiously. God gave us two eyes, said an economist: one for supply and one for demand. If governments use only one eye, however, stagflation will impair balance.

A slightly more positive response in Europe and Japan to the prospects of weak demand seems called for. The climate in which governments have to operate is now better in several respects. Inflation is pleasantly low in many countries (almost negligible in Germany and Japan, and France now has its rate below 4 percent for the first time in two decades). Prices of oil and most other commodities are falling. With profits better and wages more flexible, the countries in the OECD could now improve on the growth which is foreseen at present.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Re-Engaging in Guatemala

Guatemala defies the common image of Central America as a place where nothing important happens without an American hand. On its own — true, with a viciousness that repelled the United States — Guatemala beat down a guerrilla challenge in the 1970s. Again on its own — and with a promise that is attracting the United States now — Guatemala is putting an elected civilian government atop the country's military-run power structure. The question is how the United States ought to re-engage in this land.

The prime requirement is to keep full solidarity with the democratic cause. President-elect Marco Vinicio Cerezo, 42, a man of courage and vision, won a huge popular mandate, and his Christian Democratic Party controls the legislature. This gives him a foundation on which to assert the claims of democracy and law against a military accustomed to acknowledging either.

Some suggest the armed forces are ready to yield their traditional privileged but demeaning role as the *far right's* gendarme and to become a self-respecting professional army. But it's a long way from happening. The United States can help a bit by taking its cues in these matters directly from Mr. Cerezo, in particular, by deferring all talk of military and police aid until he indicates interest. In Washington this week, he put this matter off. The United States also needs to be responsive to

Guatemala's economic needs. Brazil's drought, pushing up Guatemalan coffee prices, will not be enough.

The second requirement for Washington is to subordinate its concerns about Nicaragua to the American interest in a democratic Guatemala. A country whose whole modern history was bent by the American-directed coup of 1954, Guatemala has pursued neutrality in Central America's raging conflicts. Mr. Cerezo visited Managua before going to Washington. He has said he is seeking a policy of "active neutrality," a vague concept but one that the apparent eclipse of the Contadora process may leave a little room for.

Guatemala shares no border with Nicaragua, feels beyond the reach of its guerrillas, and hopes to gain both in trade and in regional standing by keeping lines open to Managua. In any event, no direct support that Guatemala might conceivably lend to U.S. policy in Nicaragua could serve Americans more than stability within Guatemala itself.

Guatemala has been a metaphor for state violence. Four hundred members of Mr. Cerezo's party have been assassinated, and yet men and women like him are still willing to put their lives on the line. His election is a moment of rare potential to a country that desperately needs democracy and peace. The United States must help him, carefully, to use it well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Bald Betrayal in Nicaragua

The ruling Sandinists are intensifying a campaign of intimidation and repression against opposition groups in Nicaragua. The evidence indicates a bald betrayal of the commitment to democracy made when the Sandinists took power in 1979.

Nicaraguan leaders have sought to justify their actions as a response to the U.S.-supported insurgency of the "contras." But they are exploiting the existence of the guerrilla war to impose a narrow, ideological interpretation of what had been a broad-based revolution.

The repression of critics within Nicaragua may at least help sober the more romantic foreign supporters of the Sandinists. But it may also serve to encourage the critics in the

United States whose militancy already has served to help consolidate the very regime that they deplore. There has been a destructive polarization in America between cynophants who support whatever the Sandinists do, and extreme critics who see no good in the regime.

Fortunately for Central America, there remains a positive alternative in the Contadora peace-making process. A key element of the plan — the termination of all intervention, including U.S. intervention — has been reaffirmed by the newly elected president of Guatemala, Marco Vinicio Cerezo. But in Washington the argument prevails that Uncle Sam knows best. That arrogance ignores the evidence that the Latin Americans understand very well the perils of intervention.

— Los Angeles Times

FROM OUR DEC. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Limits on U.S. Immigration

NEW YORK — The New York Sun says: "Many persons approve the recommendation of the Immigration Commission to limit immigration. It is notorious that the state of most aliens now here is a distinct improvement upon what it was in the lands from which they came. Hitherto the question has been considered and treated in this country largely from a sentimental point of view. A welcome has been extended to the politically and economically oppressed. Now an official body after a long and costly investigation submits a report that intimates that our generosity is already a burden to us and promises to become a menace to our welfare. We are to let them be making a large collection of socially indigestible groups by which our social standards are lowered and our public expenses increased."

1935: League Fails to Calm Europe

PARIS — [The Herald's editorial says:] "The League of Nations is giving further proof that it is certainly not a calming factor in the affairs of this world. A British Cabinet already disrupted, as shown by the dramatic resignation of a British Foreign Minister; the French interior situation gravely imperiled — these are among the tragic results of the attempt of diplomacy to base itself upon the League. This grave situation in Europe can be harmful to the United States only if it plainly takes sides in the matter. According to some [Dec. 19] newspapers, the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare was in part due to the displeasure manifested by Washington over the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan [to partition Ethiopia]. We hope there is no truth in this, for the reason that it should not be any of our business."

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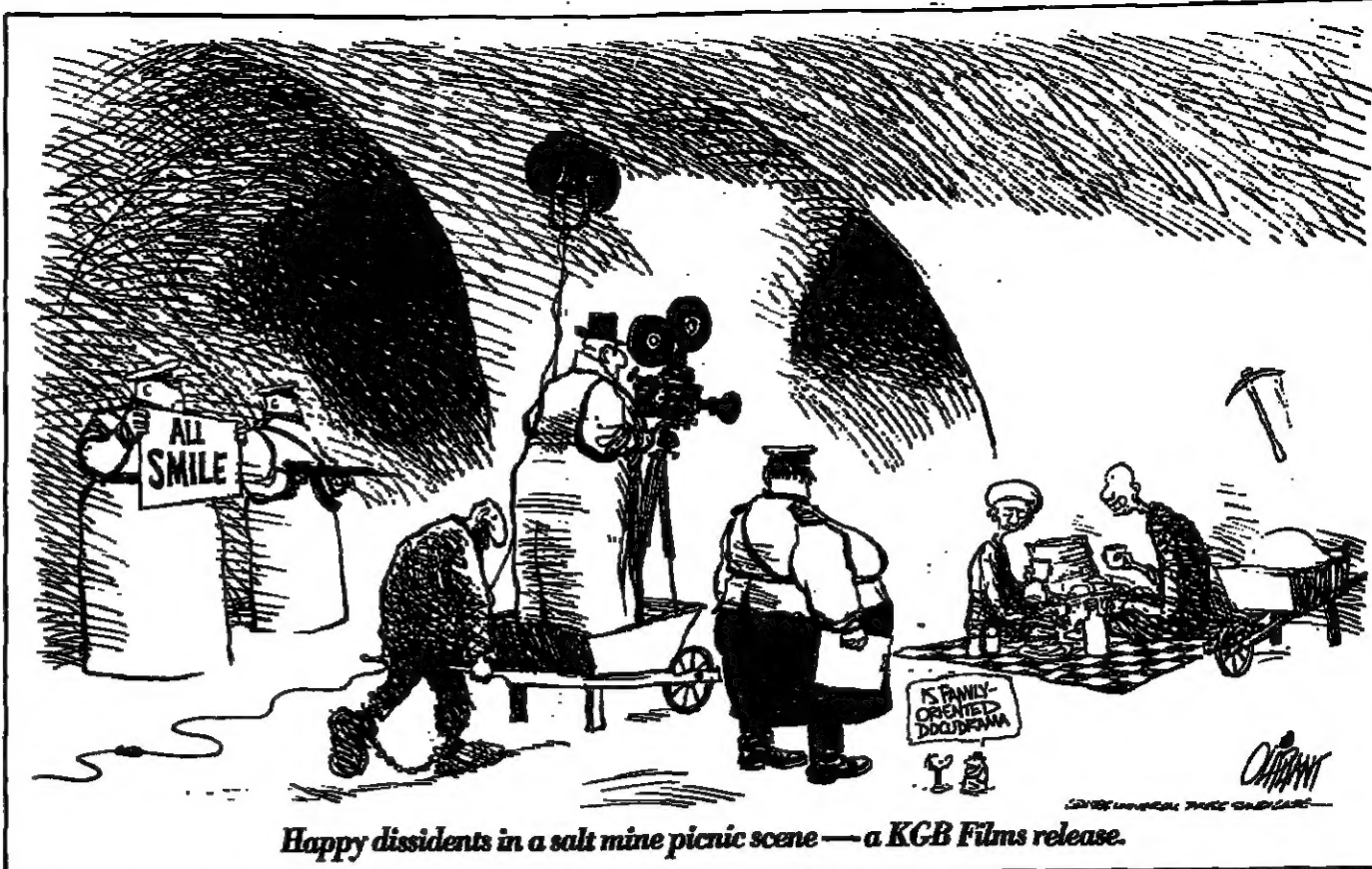
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Happy dissidents in a salt mine picnic scene — a KGB Films release.

The Cost of Jaruzelski's Empty Victory May Be High

By Norman Davies

LOS ANGELES — Four years after General Jaruzelski's "coup" of Dec. 13, 1981, Poland has largely faded from the headlines.

Periodically, as when Father Jerzy Popieluszko was murdered in 1984, or when a purge now under way has seen the removal of 70 university professors, the outcry reaches the level of international comment. But the tanks are off the streets. Martial law has ended. Most political prisoners have been released. The hounds of the Western press have few trails to pursue, and Poland's ills have largely been overtaken by more acute crises elsewhere.

The Polish crisis, however, is far from resolved. General Jaruzelski, having crushed Solidarity with surprising ease, is discovering that his victory is more apparent than real.

Four years after the Hungarian revolution of 1956, Jaruzelski was politically secure and preparing to launch a bold program of economic reforms. Four years after the Prague Spring, Gustav Husak held a battered Czechoslovakia safely under lock and key. Four years after Solidarity, General Jaruzelski is nowhere.

In Poland's case, economic reform, the usual palliative for all politically immobile Communist regimes, has proved illusory. The threat of financial and industrial collapse was stemmed but not removed. An open declaration of bankruptcy was avoided. But the inexorable pressure of years of non-investment, reduced supplies and technological starvation is building up. The avalanche may yet happen in Poland.

Meanwhile, General Jaruzelski has been dashing around the world in the hope of raising a rescue. But his chances of success are slim. President Francois Mitterrand showed the general the back door when he visited Paris on Dec. 4, and Mr. Mitterrand's action was symptomatic. In all the countries that lend money to Poland lavishly in the 1970s, General Jaruzelski is an unwelcome visitor.

In the political sphere the general has few people to rely on and no tools to work with. The Polish

Communist Party, whose back was broken by the democratic challenge of Solidarity, is still convalescing, and its remaining members suffer from the ideological equivalent of a nervous breakdown. The "normal" civilian dictatorship of the party has not been properly revived. The machine is still working, but only through sheer inertia and the temporary exhaustion of its opponents.

The general's political experiments have fallen flat. The new labor unions, which he ordered his minions to organize, have naturally turned out to contain a mass of ex-Solidarity supporters, and are

Poland's dissidents number 35 million. The crunch is coming and the risks are fearsome.

proving hardly less critical. The new PRON organization, the Patriotic Movement of National Unity, that replaced the old Front of National Unity as a device for mobilizing "spontaneous" non-party support (orchestrated by the party) is a dead cat, stuffed with the party's port-barral clients, pensioners and opportunists.

Most ominously, the vast security services are feeling insecure. For them the Popieluszko trial was an unforgivable humiliation. In the Communist world the party is supposed to wash its linen in secret, and the prosecution of four officers who happened to have murdered a priest in the pursuit of their everyday duties was bound to be seen as a betrayal. General Jaruzelski may not get their loyalty the next time he needs it.

Of course, the explanation of the Popieluszko trial lies in the fact that the general had long offended the party dogmatists and was determined

to head off their attempts to cause trouble. The priest's murder was itself a sign of unrest among hard-line elements. They were sickened by the general's failure to eliminate the regime's opponents and by his continuing toleration of the Roman Catholic Church.

In the West, where General Jaruzelski is often mistakenly portrayed as a monster, as a "Polish Pinochet," it is hard to believe that by the prevailing standards of his orthodox comrades he lacks rigor and ideological commitment. In Moscow's eyes his promising start has been spoiled by indecisions. Having been deported to arctic Russia in 1940, together with millions of other Poles, General Jaruzelski's feelings about the Soviet Union are bound to be very ambiguous.

Solidarity cannot rise again — at least not in its old form. But its nonviolent ideals make it an easy victim for the police state. The danger is that in the next round of the drama a frustrated opposition might abandon the path of nonviolence.

All of which poses a major problem for the Kremlin. In the past, détente has given Moscow the opening to deal with its dissidents at home. Now that East-West relations are improving, Warsaw can expect the reins to be shortened. If Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, runs true to form, he will retire General Jaruzelski in disgrace, blame him for the chaos and try to restore socialist discipline. If he does nothing, the crunch is coming anyway. But Poland is a group of dissidents 35 million strong, and is not to be trifled with. It is the key to Eastern Europe. The risks are fearsome. If Mr. Gorbachev is as enlightened as one prays, he will cut his losses in Poland, let the general retire with honor, grant the Poles what Solidarity demanded and save the world another headache.

The writer, a visiting professor of history at Stanford University, California, is the author of "Heart of Europe: A Short History of Poland." He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

A New South African Conflict: Black Versus Black

By Colin Legum

LONDON — South Africans live in entirely different worlds in terms of their perceptions of what is actually happening in the country. White South Africans, especially Afrikaners, have no doubt at all that apartheid has already come to an end — at least, as the official ideology of the government — and that they are now caught up in the maelstrom of a disintegrating political system.

A prominent South African writer said in a conversation I had with him in Grahamstown: "It's as though the long winter of apartheid has ended; suddenly, the ice-bound lands are beginning to surge forward in the spring currents."

The lumbermen, who had an easy time of it during the freeze-up, are now to be seen jumping haphazardly from one dislodged log to another trying to restore control over their tumbling surge towards the sea.

"We listened to the speeches of the President, but our lives remain confined by the past laws; the urban influx control laws forbid us from

moving around to find new jobs at a time when unemployment is growing; the police still behave as badly towards us as they always have, perhaps even worse now; and even the insults of so-called petty-apartheid are part of our daily experience."

Not is this just the language of black militants; it is the coarsening of humble people in South Africa. These totally conflicting perceptions about the current situation in

South Africa reflect the wide gulf that still exists between the two societies which make meaningful communication so difficult. The whites hear and understand the message of President P.W. Botha that the long era of their political domination is over. The blacks, informed by their own experience, listen to his words but don't accept the message.

It is this absence of effective dialogue that increases the dangers of the present situation. All the time, and often brave, words of Mr. Botha count for nothing so far as blacks are concerned in the ab-

contrary, they kept stressing the importance and urgency of getting talks under way. The only dissonant I encountered were among some of the more militant black youth leaders. At one meeting in Cape Town I listened to six young militants, all of them in their late teens or early twenties. Their collective view was:

"The only language the white man will understand in this country is the language of violence. That is their method, and that must be ours as well. Our fathers and grandfathers tried, indeed begged, for a chance to negotiate, and where did that get

them? It wasn't until blacks began to take up arms and resorted to throwing rocks and liquidating collaborators that our message began to get across. But our message is still not fully understood; and it won't be until we begin killing whites."

There is, then, a second gulf opening up — not just between the two societies, but also between the young militants and the older generation of black leaders — the spokesmen of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, and Dr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army.

The older generation appears to carry most weight in the black community; but so long as they are silenced by being jailed or exiled, the field is left open to the younger generation of understandably angry and desperate men and women.

There is still time to prevent this second gulf widening to the point that it divides the black community. If that were to happen, the hope of finding a negotiated settlement to South Africa's complex problems would probably be lost forever. It is this message that needs to be got across, somehow, to the government.

The writer, a syndicated columnist and veteran commentator on African affairs, returned recently from a month-long tour of South Africa.

If the black community becomes seriously divided, the hope of finding a negotiated settlement to South Africa's many problems may be lost forever.

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U.S. Faces Hard Choice In Manila

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The presidential campaign in the Philippines signals that neither candidate can effectively govern the country. President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Corason Aquino head rival camps that are too narrow to mobilize broad support for reviving the economy and restoring the national defense.

So Washington's slightly bogus, goody-goody stance on the election needs rethinking. Whoever wins, the United States now needs to develop a long-term strategy for dealing with a good friend in bad trouble.

Mr. Marcos, according to his enemies, embodies most of the cardinal sins. He runs the armed forces as a private fief and shows little interest in organizing defense against a growing insurgency. Cronyism dominates the country's economy.

The business community, far from rallying to support the regime, seems mainly concerned to send dollars out of the country. It is said that Mr. Marcos suffers from an incurable ailment and could not long survive a win in the elections anyway.

Mrs. Aquino acquired a martyr's reputation when her husband Benigno was murdered. Her return to Manila was hailed as a triumph. But since her nomination for the presidential race, the news has been coming out, and it is dismal.

Mrs. Aquino has repeatedly declared that she favors action against Mr. Marcos as a war criminal. She admits that she knows nothing about business or statecraft. Her running mate, Salvador Laurel, obviously does, but both have walked far out on a plank that risks toward elimination of the big U.S. naval and air bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field.

Up to now Washington has maintained a fictional unity regarding the Philippine elections. The United States is supposedly unified around the proposition that Americans stand only for free institutions, fair elections, a professional military and an economy free of corruption.

Nobody with eyes to see and ears to listen, however, can take that Pollyannaish position seriously. The last two years of the Marcos regime and the most vocal members of Congress have wanted to push Mr. Marcos from power. President Reagan and his close friend in the Senate and occasional envoy to Manila, Paul Laxalt, a Republican of Nevada, want to save Mr. Marcos.

Thanks to their coaching, Mr. Marcos has recently achieved some big wins. He managed to call snap elections for Feb. 7 that surprised the opposition, but not Mr. Laxalt. His chief military ally, General Fabian Ver, was courted for cooperation of strong charges implicating him in the murder of Mr. Aquino.

Now General Ver is back on the job as chief of staff, fiddling the election for Mr. Marcos and his running mate, Arturo Tolentino. Mr. Laxalt has collaborated to the extent of arranging that a team of congressional observers will be on the spot to authenticate the poll.

With disaster in the making no man who wins, the United States ought to back away from participation in a charade.

Long experience with managed elections in underdeveloped countries teaches that American observers are no match for the locals. If Mr. Marcos wins, it will not help the United States to have legitimized his cause. If Mrs. Aquino wins, the United States ought not to be responsible for a regime it does not trust. In any case it should not be playing shell games against itself.

Vengeful liberals and crack-brained conservatives will of course argue that the United States has a commitment to promote free political choice the world over. In fact, by decolonizing and setting the Philippines on the road to independence, it met that obligation long ago.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTER

SDI: It Could Save Lives

Hans Studer claims that the Strategic Defense Initiative is "intended to gain a first-strike advantage" and "is bringing us closer to nuclear holocaust." (Letters, Dec. 14.)

These assertions could not be further off the mark. I think it is quite clear that the United States has no need or desire to have a first-strike capability.

Mutual assured destruction, or the balance of terror, will continue to deter the superpowers from using their arsenals against one another.

The actual dangers under these conditions are two: an accident where missiles mistakenly are launched; or one of the manic tyrants or terrorists getting their hands on a bomb and blackmailing, or actually attacking us.

These two frightful possibilities point up the absolute necessity to build SDI as soon as possible. As much as we try to stop nuclear proliferation, it is happening anyway.

I, for one, would prefer to have some defense against the accidental firing, and the madmen who are so longer far from having bombs of their own. SDI could be the savior of millions of lives.

MATTHEW D. GREEN

St. Gallen, Switzerland

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Lost: One Cigarette Case, But Who's Real Culprit?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Dickens's Mr. Beadle Bumble, who gazed at the idiotic idea that a man is legally responsible for the behavior of his wife, should be here to have his say about the latest wrinkle in common sense-defying legal doctrines, "product liability."

One example is — or was, until Judge Thomas Hull threw it out of federal court in Knoxville, Tennessee, the other day — a \$35-million suit against R.J. Reynolds, maker of Camel and Winston cigarettes.

Until Judge Hull disallowed the case, Floyd Roydsdon of Onada, Tennessee, was contending that R.J. Reynolds should pay him the huge sum in question because smoking its cigarettes had cost him his leg. It had to be amputated because of circulation problems; and he blames his poor circulation on Camels and Winstons.

For all I know Mr. Roydsdon and his lawyers and expert witnesses made a plausible guess about the origin of the medical problem.

But if every cigarette smoker is to collect for having willingly injured himself — smoking being, at last glance, a more or less voluntary

activity — cigarette making is going to be prohibitively expensive. Pairs (risk of butter fats) and disilleries (also blamed for circulatory diseases) would soon be on the executioner's block as well.

Indeed, it is impossible to guess how far product liability will ultimately go. You used to have to prove negligence, prove, essentially, that a manufacturer had sold you a defective product. There is a difference between a product whose hidden defects jeopardize the consumer and a product the known risk of which lies in the use.

This obvious distinction seems, however, to be fading in product-liability cases. I put the following hypothesis to an eminent lawyer:

If I grasp the doctrine of product liability, I may buy a well-made pair of skis, use them on a dangerous slope, break my neck, and from my wheelchair sue the maker of the skis with good prospect of collecting compensation for my pains and disabilities, notwithstanding that the recklessness was entirely mine and no fault of the ski maker.

He said it was entirely possible. Perhaps Mr. Roydsdon did not



know of the risk of cigarette smoking? Indeed, without setting foot in the courtroom, I can hear his lawyers arguing that by the time the U.S. surgeon general began to warn us against cigarettes, the victim had already damaged his arteries.

Possibly, but it's an even bet that his mama warned him not to smoke long before the surgeon general. And if she didn't, tobacco has had an unsavory reputation for nearly as long as it has been smoked. No less a personage than King James I of England denounced it in a pamphlet as a vile and stinking weed; and that was in Shakespeare's time, not long after Walter Raleigh imported it. If that high and mighty prince did not warn of its medical dangers, he certainly meant to. Furthermore, if Mr. Roydsdon hadn't heard the good old boys of Onada, Tennessee, referring to cigarettes as "coffin nails," he has led a very sheltered life.

Floyd Roydsdon is due every sympathy in his affliction. There is no

question, in my mind at least, that cigarettes are medically dangerous.

The point is that he smoked voluntarily, with every reason to know he was doing something risky. He had every right to do so. His right to smoke at the company's risk rather than his own, a right that seems to be implicit in the emerging doctrine of product liability, is questionable indeed.

Judge Hull is, in my view, everlastingly right. "The question," he said in dismissing the complaint, "is what an ordinary consumer would be expected to know." The threshold of a just injury claim is higher than willing self-injury.

There are, no doubt, apostles of social uplift who would welcome a court- or jury-made concept of product liability that would put cigarette makers out of business. But it's an abuse of law (to say nothing of personal liberty) to reach that end by making a pretzel of the ancient and useful idea of negligence.

Washington Post Writers Group

U.S. Inspectors to Ride Arrow Air Flights

By James Gerstenzang and Mark A. Stein
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON—U.S. inspectors are riding on nearly all of Arrow Air flights during the next few weeks to make sure that cockpit crews, flight attendants and maintenance procedures meet government standards, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said.

The airborne inspection, rare but unusual, was ordered after a crashed Arrow DC-8 crashed on Dec. 12 in Newfoundland, killing 12 U.S. soldiers and eight crew members.

A spokesman for the agency, in Leyden, said Wednesday that the investigation stemmed not only from the crash, but also from questions about safe operations at have been raised about the Israeli-based airline.

"We want to assure ourselves of the public" that Arrow Air is meeting safety standards in all its operations, Mr. Leyden said. He said that the inspectors, who are pilots, would ride in cockpits to monitor crew performance,

check maintenance logs for each airplane and "observe the overall operations."

Such inspections have been conducted "in special situations with other carriers, but it's not a common thing," he said.

The agency is also stepping up its inspections of other airlines and has begun to investigate the maintenance procedures of every major U.S. carrier.

The spokesman said that the inspectors, who began flying on Arrow trips Tuesday, would be on about 33 trips by Jan. 6.

He said that the presence of the inspectors in the cockpit might encourage the crew to operate more carefully than on other flights, but that the agency believed that such monitoring provided a useful means of evaluating an airline's performance.

Arrow Air flies a large number of charter flights and has been given \$13.8 million in business by the Military Airlift Command for the current fiscal year. Pentagon officials have said they have found no reason to stop using Arrow.

In the days since the Newfound-

land crash, reports have surfaced that have raised questions about the airline's operations.

Mechanics who have said they have worked on Arrow planes reported finding such faults as a loose wheel and engine malfunctions. Shortly before the crash, the same airplane aborted a takeoff when its tail hit a runway.

The airline maintained that it has not flown unsafe airplanes.

Investigators in Canada have reported finding a detached thrust reverser from an engine, providing a possible clue to the crash. The reverser is a deceleration device used on landing.

The fully loaded DC-8 crashed shortly after takeoff from a refueling stop in Gander, Newfoundland. It was carrying soldiers returning to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, after a six-month tour with the 11-nation peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula.

Repair Inspections Ordered

Earlier, Richard Witkin of the New York Times reported from New York.

The agency has ordered an unusually broad inspection of jet en-

gine repair facilities operated by major airlines and by independent overhaul companies.

The eight-week survey, which is to get under way next month, is a response to a run of accidents, including two fatal airline crashes, involving the Pratt & Whitney JT8D engine series powering over half of all jet airliners made in non-Communist countries.

About 12,500 JT8Ds have been delivered over the past 21 years for use on 4,300 airliners.

Agency officials emphasized that the inspectors would also look at the maintenance of other engines made by Pratt & Whitney and of those made by General Electric and Rolls-Royce. The inspections are to cover 14 airline facilities and six independent operations.

It should not be necessary to take any airlines out of service to perform the inspections, agency officials said. The order should have no effect on the traveling public, they said.

The broad inspection of engine facilities is the first such survey the agency has ever conducted. The decision to order it was made before the Arrow crash.



PROTESTING PEACE TERMS—Policemen in New Delhi clashed Thursday with an estimated 70,000 demonstrators, many of them Hindu farmers from Haryana state, who marched on Parliament to protest terms of a proposed peace agreement for the adjacent state of Punjab, which is dominated by Sikhs. About 20,000 demonstrators were detained. The 20,000 policemen used clubs and tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Divided Philippine Court Says Election Can Proceed

(Continued from Page 1)

th plans to challenge Mr. Marcos for the presidency. Residency is not clearly defined under Philippine law.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino continued her first extended campaign tour, through the country's southern provinces, with a stop in the city of Cagayan de Oro, on the island of Mindanao.

She told a crowd of about 8,000 that she would offer Communist insurgents fighting the government a six-month cease-fire during which both sides could seek an accommodation.

The last-minute unification on a ticket of Mrs. Aquino and Laurel a week ago forged the greatest opposition into a single political force.

The enthusiasm the opposition drew have generated in their first days of campaigning—consisted with the smaller crowds Mr. Marcos has drawn even in his home province—have led to a new sense

that he is being seriously challenged for the first time since he was elected 20 years ago.

Because of this challenge, some of Mr. Marcos's advisers had expected that he would influence the Supreme Court to call off the election now, before the opposition builds further momentum.

"The election goes on," said Justice Hermogenes Concepcion after the judges took their vote Thursday morning.

Justice Techanke said the election had "reached the point of no return. You cannot stop it any more."

U.S. Aide Warns on Vote

A Pentagon official warned Wednesday that a "blatantly unfair" outcome in the presidential election would make it "almost impossible" for the Reagan administration to ask Congress for additional aid to the Philippines. The Los Angeles Times reported Thursday.

Tax Backfire Is Possible

(Continued from Page 1)

seemed powerless to deliver on one of his main campaign promises, he would be unable effectively to campaign for Republican House members next year. A very few may have been swayed by that.

Others were persuaded by presidential promises, or what they took to be presidential promises. On many past issues, the president has taken a hard line only to pull back at the last minute. He might do that on tax reform, as he did on sanctions for South Africa.

A retreat would carry a high political price. What is more, Mr. Reagan may find himself confronted with a Senate bill that contains much of what he wants on tax revision and something that he has zealously opposed: a tax increase.

By the time the measure is debated next summer or fall, the new bill mandating a balanced budget by 1991 will have taken effect, posing the choice, many legislators believe, between deep cuts in military spending and tax increases.

With all of the House and a third of the Senate up for re-election, there will be tremendous pressure on Senate Republicans to produce some sort of tax bill. But what emerges may be unacceptable to Mr. Reagan or the House leadership or to both.

Soviet Makes New Offer To Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

to keep the initiative in the East-West dialogue, diplomats said. Pravda did not elaborate on what it meant by "certain measures of on-site verification," and some diplomats cautioned that the terms and conditions of the inspection visits would be important to clarify.

In a conversation with Dr. Bernard Lown and Dr. Yevgeni I. Chazov, the U.S. and Soviet co-presidents of the Nobel Peace Prize-winning International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, Mr. Gorbachev raised the possibility Wednesday of on-site inspections in the case of "insignificant events."

Dr. Chazov and Dr. Lown had sought a commitment from Mr. Gorbachev to continue the moratorium past the Jan. 1 deadline. But, according to Dr. Lown, Mr. Gorbachev left the impression that unless the United States agreed to join the ban, the Soviet Union would resume testing.

Pravda reinforced that impression, saying that "for obvious reasons, in the face of military preparations overseas, the U.S.S.R. cannot sacrifice the interests of its security and the security of its allies and friends."

It stressed the Soviet view that a halt to nuclear testing would be a "major landmark on the way towards eliminating the nuclear danger."

"If there really is an intention to move toward an end to the nuclear arms race, a mutual moratorium cannot draw any objections, while the benefit from it would be big," it said.

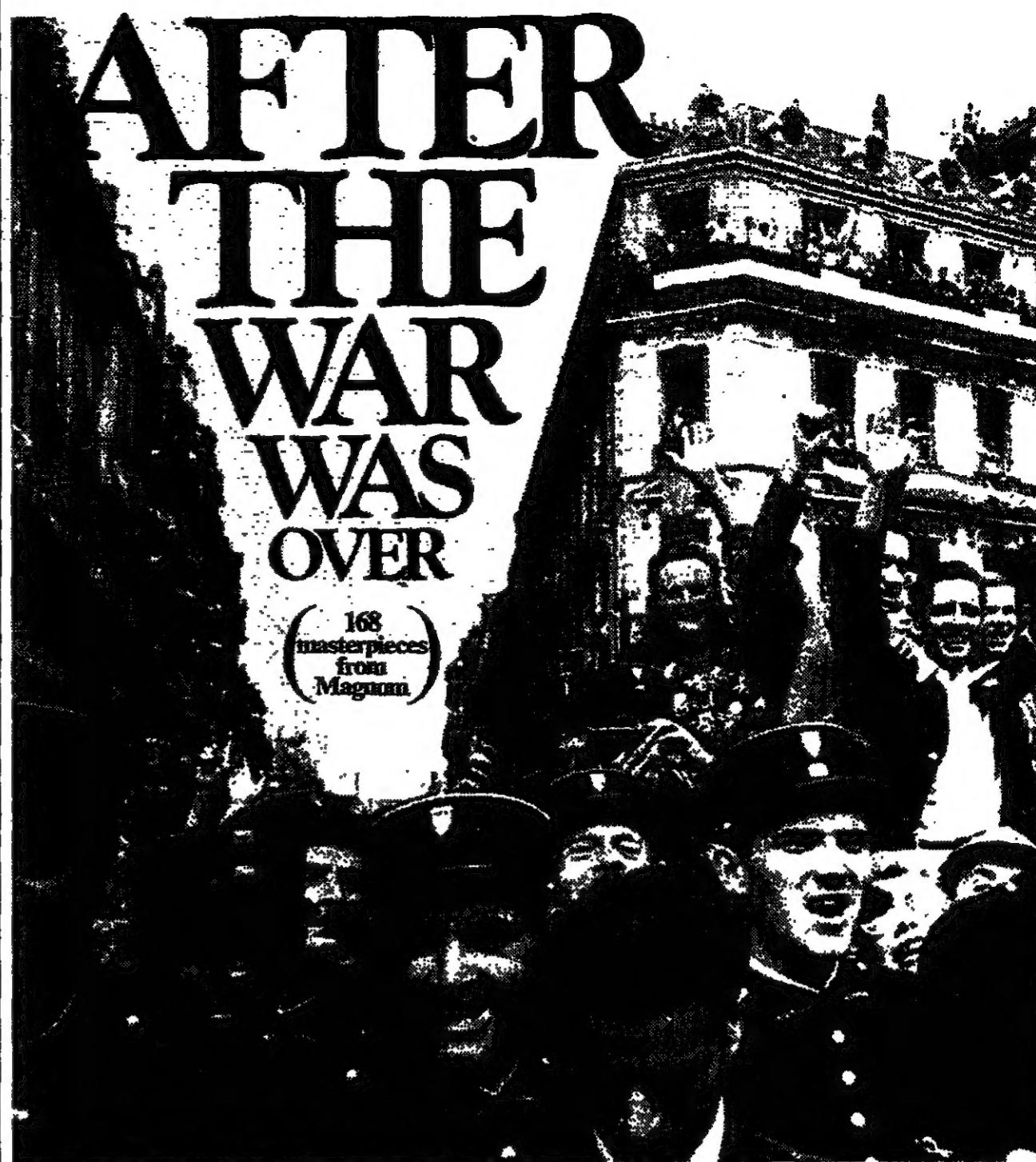
U.S. Reaction

The U.S. official who said that Mr. Gorbachev had written to Mr. Reagan about on-site inspection, said he did not know what the president's response would be to the Soviet leader, The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Reagan offered earlier this year to permit Soviet inspectors at U.S. test sites. It was not immediately clear if Mr. Gorbachev's letter meant that he had accepted the president's proposal.

In a statement, Mr. Spokes said that the Soviet Union had continued through diplomatic channels to press for a moratorium on nuclear explosions.

It was not the first time that the Russians have expressed readiness for on-site checks. Limited provision for inspection was agreed to by the two powers in the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty of 1976.



Robert Capa, Liberation of Paris, 1944 (below) David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954 David Seymour, Disturbed orphan, 1948



Henri Cartier-Bresson, The Ascot Train, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Erich Lessing, Railroad workers, 1956



Robert Capa, The New Look, Paris 1947

Werner Bischof, In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947



Photographs by: Werner Bischof, Rene Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.

Officials Say Relief Program in Sudan May Hinder Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

development in food distribution. Mr. Eldridge said the fund, distributed 100,000 tons of grain in Darfur this year and is to do the same again by next year, was staying on "without enthusiasm because we're not optimistic about getting food down to the level."

The administrative confusion that the overthrow of General Nimeiri in April, government suspension of the aid workers has minimal and the authorities only just begun to deal with using and regulation.

private, Sudanese officials express concern over the influx of foreigners unfamiliar with customs of the country.

senior official with the Information Ministry said the mission and neocolonial overtones of voluntary programs, as well as the alleged arrogance of relief workers toward their had turned many Sudanese at them.

trial of former Sudanese official who allegedly helped smuggle 6,000 or Ethiopian Jews from a to Israel has added to the of suspicion. A dozen voluntary relief organizations have implicated in the operations.

my officials with the private organizations are equally suspicious of bureaucratic interference of imagination and insanity to the needs of the rural communities.

roup Reaffirms Criticism: head of a private French agency expelled from Ethiopia Thursday his group would be denouncing a resettlement program in that country, The

Associated Press reported from Nairobi.

Dr. Rury Braumman, president of Doctors Without Borders, a group based in Paris, called the resettlement "a deadly operation which has to be stopped."

The group, which was ordered to leave Ethiopia on Dec. 2, alleges that 100,000 or more people have died because of the resettlement program, in which more than a million people are to be moved from the north to more fertile areas in the southwest.

A coalition of relief agencies, however, cautioned that criticism of the resettlement could jeopardize further aid donations.

"As humanitarian agencies, our first concern must be to assist the people of Ethiopia wherever they are," the Christian Relief and Development Association said in a statement.

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| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
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| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Open | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Indus | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | 1543 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Trans | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | 1217 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Comp | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| NYSE | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | 1171 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Ford | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| IBM | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| AT&T | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| General Electric | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Johnson & Johnson | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Merck | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Walt Disney | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| United Technologies | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Boeing | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

New York Stocks Edge Higher

NEW YORK — Prices edged higher Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange in thinning volume. Traders said the market was pausing before Friday's government report on the strength of the U.S. economy and before the expiration of December stock-index futures and options contracts.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 1.49, to 1,543.92, after fluctuating in a narrow range through the session.

Broader market indexes edged higher. The NYSE composite index rose 0.07 to 120.75. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.21 to 210.02 and the price of an average share rose two cents.

On the Big Board, 130.2 million shares changed hands, down from 137.9 million Wednesday. Advances beat declines issues 848-812.

Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co. in St. Louis said market sentiment varied from positive to "uneasy."

Analysts said some investors were waiting for Friday's scheduled report of estimated fourth-quarter gross national product.

Another factor contributing to caution was wariness that the expiration of December stock-index futures and options might whip up the market Friday.

But Mr. Harris noted that some traders fed much of the volatility involved in the unwinding of these futures- and options-related trading strategies may already have been worked out this week and that Friday's market could be relatively quiet.

Mr. Harris said the market has also been

M-1 Falls \$3.2 Billion

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$3.2 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$233 billion in the week ended Dec. 9, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$236.2 billion, from \$236.1 billion, and the four-week moving average of M-1 rose to \$232.1 billion from \$219.4 billion.

M-1 measures currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

Marked by profit-taking, which he said was a limited and healthy phenomenon.

"The market has had a tremendous run," he said. "We should have some profit-taking here."

But the overall trend toward disinflation, reinforced recently by the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to abandon production restraints, means the market can move higher, Mr. Harris said.

Federal National Mortgage Association was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1 to 26 1/4. Baxter Travenol followed, easing 1/4 to 15.

Teneco was third, adding 1/4 to 29 1/4. Two Teneco shareholders filed suit contending that the director of Teneco and their investment banker had engaged in a "brazen and arrogant" attempt to steal Getty Oil Co. away from Pennzoil Co. and should be held responsible for an \$11.1-billion judgment against the company. Pennzoil gained 1/4 to 61 1/4.

| NYSE Most Actives | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
| Ford | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| IBM | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| AT&T | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| General Electric | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Johnson & Johnson | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Merck | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Walt Disney | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| United Technologies | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Boeing | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
| Amgen | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
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| Amgen | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | +1 1/2 |
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| Amgen | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | +1 1/2 |

Energy-Boom Implications of the GE/RCA Play and Why Indigo Clients are Already Ahead

When various analysts were being quoted last August expecting another '29 crash in the New York market, we asked in a regular weekly report how anyone could expect a stock such as General Electric to crash from a 12-times-earnings appraisal. We classified it as a major factor in introducing new energy-generation and utilization concepts to the industrial scene and recommended accumulating for an initial rise from roughly \$60 to \$80. News of its RCA acquisition pushed it to \$71 from \$58 in early November; but the newest Indigo report explains why our next target is now \$94. RCA will take GE's energy activities to orbital space; and there are numbers of lower-priced buys of greater volatility that you should know about as this progression gathers momentum. Complete and return the coupon for a series of complimentary studies covering everything in energy from oil futures to the thrust into fusion.

Indigo
Investment Corp. B.V.
Keizersgracht 534, 1017 EK Amsterdam

Gentlemen:
Please begin sending complimentary copies of your weekly "Discovery" reports.

NAME _____
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| NYSE Most Actives | | | | NYSE High/Low | | NYSE Open/Close | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Last | High | Low | Open | Close |
| 1794 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
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Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Sydney Pollack's African Adventure

by Janet Maslin

NEW YORK — "I had a farm in Africa, at the foot of the Ngong Hills" — that famous opening sentence of Isak Dinesen's "Out of Africa" has haunted some of the most enterprising modern filmmakers. Orson Welles, who made an hour-long film of Dinesen's "The Immortal Story," never realized his hopes of adapting her classic African memoir. Nor did David Lean's thoughts of filming the book ever materialize. In the early 1970s, Nicolas Roeg thought of directing a film with Julie Christie as the Danish-born author and Ryan O'Neal as the Swedish baron whom she married. But if the book, which Dinesen's biographer Judith Thurman ("Isak Dinesen: The Life of a Storyteller") has called "a landscape from the air," has a keen sense of character and place that has made it alluring from the filmmaker's standpoint, it also has an uneventfulness that has kept it well out of reach. So it eluded them all.

The man who finally filmed "Out of Africa," as a \$30-million Christmas movie that

just opened in the United States, is at first glance an unlikely aspirant. Sydney Pollack is best known for big-name Hollywood romances (like "The Way We Were") and, most recently, for a comedy ("Tootsie") about a man in a dress. Born in Indiana, he had never been to Africa before filming on the Dinesen movie began in 1983. Though he has directed films based on novels, he had no major experience with literary adaptation. Nor had Pollack ever attempted anything this physically taxing or complicated. "Out of Africa," which he also produced, is a sweeping costume drama with intricate sets, imported lions (flown in from California) and thousands of extras, some equipped with special \$15-a-pair drooping latex ears.

But Pollack may have been uniquely well-equipped to convey the material's innate contradictions. The memoir's rarefied, controlled tone masks exactly the kinds of ambivalence, regret and longing to which Pollack has always been drawn. In the words of the director's close friend Robert Redford, whose appearance with Meryl Streep in "Out of Africa" is his sixth starring role in a Pollack film, "Sydney sees both sides of everything, he really does. If he's committed

to anything, it's to a center line. He lives in the gray zone."

Even physically, the 51-year-old Pollack combines seemingly incompatible qualities. If it is his Hollywood habit to appear almost anywhere, even in the poshest Manhattan hotels, wearing blue jeans, then it is his polite Indiana instinct to make sure the jeans are neatly pressed. He jogs and follows the Pritikin diet while shooting his films, and the rest of the time has a hobby of cooking. ("But as you're eating, he'll lift up the plate and clear off the crumbs," Redford recalls.) He is tall, articulate and an enthusiastic talker. ("He's a manager and a teacher, and when he talks, he likes to lecture," Redford says.) He is also an inveterate worrier. "But I had faith in him," Streep says. "The director who tells you everything is fine is the one you're not happy being in the hands of. Sydney worried so much that I knew he'd tie up the loose ends."

Pollack's worrying is part of a larger attraction to unresolvable problems, and to the sorts of stories that give his work its unobtrusive consistency. Despite his broadly commercial instincts and penchant for all-star casts, he also has a constitutional inability to film happy endings. He favors intelligent, articulate characters who simply cannot get along. Even "Tootsie," his biggest hit, ends on a note that, although optimistic, is also uncertain. "I don't know whether they get together, but at least I didn't leave them apart," he says, although in other films, like "Absence of Malice" and "Three Days of the Condor," he has done just that.

"What happens with me is that I get interested in a film as an argument between two points of view, so that the picture becomes a way of giving both sides equal weight. And sometimes I wind up digging a ditch between the two people that's so wide it seems false to try to reconcile them. Besides, I sense something that's true or satisfying in the separation."

"There's a melancholia that hangs heavy over his stuff, but there's also an eye to the commercial," says Redford. That places Pollack squarely between mainstream and art-house sensibilities. His visual style has grown less obtrusive over the years, and his favorite things in his own films—like the cut in "Tootsie" from Dustin Hoffman's first having the thought of masquerading as a woman to the sight of him walking down the street in drag, a jump accomplished without explanation or transition—are often the things that aren't there. So his work has no obvious directorial signature, which Redford says is something of a sore point. Indeed, Pollack sometimes speaks wistfully of "the French," who recognize him as a much more distinctive auteur.

Pollack does see distinct patterns in his own work. He can muse convincingly about the similarities between his "Out of Africa" heroine and Katie Morosky, the Depression-era character played by Barbra Streisand in "The Way We Were." ("Now this is an elegant, aristocratic woman as opposed to Katie, who is kind of a mad, radical peasant in a way—but they're both women who want something so much and have to deal with the quiet, sad fact that it won't work and get on with their lives.") Or he can see, Denys Finch Hatton, whom Redford plays in the new film, as sharing a certain quality with both Hubbell Gardiner of "The Way We Were" and the lone woodsman in "Jeremiah Johnson." ("He's a man who does not engage, but he doesn't do it out of fear, he does it out of real choice.")

FOR Pollack, "Out of Africa" took shape as a film about love and possession, preservation and progress, the irreconcilability of differences between lovers and, typically and finally, about loss. Karen Blixen, who took Isak Dinesen as a pseudonym (Dinesen was her maiden name), lived in what is now Kenya from 1914 to 1931, and during most of that time operated a huge coffee plantation with 1,200 workers, most of them Kikuyu tribesmen. She was married to Bror von Blixen-Finecke, who was her cousin, though it was Bror's twin brother Hans whom she loved more. Bror Blixen was a charming philanthropist whose exploits left his wife with syphilis, and who eventually drifted away from the marriage



Streep in "Out of Africa."

altogether: in the meantime, Blixen fell in love with Denys Finch Hatton, a tall, witty aristocrat with a deep-seated resistance to commitment. Their affair, lasting from 1918 until his death in 1931, was a round of long absences and torrid reunions, but Finch Hatton's detachment never melted.

The 1982 publication of the Thurman biography, which won the American Book Award, made matters easier for Pollack and his screenwriter Kurt Luedtke. Relatively little had been known about Dinesen's life before then, but the use of Thurman's material—and her assistance as an adviser—allowed the film to integrate biographical detail with episodes from her memoirs.

THE chief thing Pollack was after, as he worked with Luedtke, was a feeling similar to that created by Dinesen's prose. "When you finish reading the book, you have a sense of having been with somebody so special," he says. "You have a sense in the book and I hope in the film as well, of a life that went through a large arc—that huge high, the exhilaration of coming close to having everything, living in a paradise with that person who was most perfect for her in the world, and then losing it all. And being stronger and better for it. If there's such a thing as good sadness, a sadness that isn't depressing but that's exhilarating, then that was the thing I wanted."

What he also saw in the outlines of Blixen's story was a chance to explore the idea of ownership, in terms of both property and love. "We used to go back to the book and say, 'I had a farm in Africa'—what does that mean?" Pollack says. "We knew it meant the past tense, but did it also mean that she had learned she never possessed the farm at all? I know this sounds like crazy, overcomplicated stuff, but that's the way you work sometimes, looking for meaning in everything."

So he decided to show the young baroness changing everything around her during her first days in Africa, making proprietary remarks about "her" tribesmen and "her" lions, and ordering a lake to be built where a river flows, even though her majordomo Farah warns her, "This water lives in Mombasa." "And in the end, of course, she lets it all go," he says. Finally, the screenplay has Finch Hatton saying, "I was beginning to like your things," and Blixen replying, "I was beginning to like being without them."

Pollack and Redford spent much time discussing the shadowy Finch Hatton and how he should be presented—for example,

Continued on page 11



Michaels and Granites in project's first video studio.

Aborigines' 'Dreamtime' On Desert Prime Time

by Allen Kurzweil

YUENDUMU, Australia — The Warlpiri aborigines of this Central Desert settlement in the Northern Territory still gather at night to narrate their ancestral myths—known as *jukurrpa*, or "dreamtime"—stories that commingle their heritage with the legends of eagle and emu, of goanna and snake. But increasingly, the glow of the camp fire is being replaced by another glow, this one emanating from a Sony Trinitron. Television has come to Yuendumu. One of the world's oldest and most remote cultures has plugged into the technology of the 20th century.

The broadcasts are no mere past-meets-present tinkering, for the programming is produced from start to finish by the aborigines themselves. The systematic taping began in 1982, when an American anthropologist named Eric Michaels received a research grant from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. With a Toyota Landcruiser full of equipment, including a computer full of questions, he traveled to Yuendumu to assist the 1,000-member community in video production. The project eventually grew to live broadcasting and may hook up with the Australian television satellite.

Michaels took his cue from the strategies of Sol Worth and John Adair, who in the late 1960s studied native film production among the Navaho. "It was a nondirective training, whereby the filmmakers were shown the rudiments of camera operation and no more. From then, all teaching (including editing procedure) was in response to direct questions from the filmmakers themselves."

While maintaining what he calls a "fluid collaboration" with the Warlpiri, Michaels tried to separate himself from the process. "I was there as an analyst, not an advocate," he said. He wanted to scrutinize the effect of new communications technology on remote, tradition-oriented aboriginal people. After three years of field research, Michaels is coming up with some startling data.

The first observations emerged early in the taping. The anthropologist noted that in many of the shots a Landcruiser, a crucial desert commodity, figured prominently. Was this some totemic image? A connection to the dream tracks that form the core of aboriginal identity? "Actually, I had forgotten to tell the cameraman how to use a battery pack, and he had been getting current from the vehicle's cigarette lighter."

Later discoveries proved more revealing. Francis Jupurrula Kelly and Kunansay Japansangka Granites, two of the seven field

producers at Yuendumu, used extended landscape shots to introduce and end even the most basic segments. Though Michaels initially considered the geographic positionings inadvertent, he eventually concluded that the panoramas "turn out to be highly intentional. They are referential to history and to Warlpiri 'dreamtime.'" The first of the desert tapes included messages to separated family members. The practice persons proved so popular the producers soon attempted more ambitious projects, such as the taping of ceremonial events and rites of passage rarely documented.

This presented Michaels and the video-makers with numerous obstacles. For starters, many Warlpiri refused to have direct eye contact with the camera. So Kelly and Granites improvised, using a wide-angle lens that offered a satisfactory compromise. That was easy enough. Preserving the rules governing the ceremonies demanded much more finesse.

Among the Warlpiri, transmission of ceremonial knowledge carries with it rights and responsibilities for both the teller and listener. The paths of such knowledge, mapped out by complex lines of kinship, are restricted even within the community. Women and young boys, for example, are prohibited from knowing much of what Michaels wanted to tape. How then to proceed? In some cases the difficulty was circumvented by editing out unauthorized footage; elders privy to the information would screen the tapes for acceptability. In other cases, the lights and cameras were simply shut off.

The aborigines place great stake in the tapes. Groups of 30 to 40 regularly cluster under the fly netting of the Adult Education Center to watch tapes of sports day with expert commentary on football matches and spear throwing. The VCR has become an integral part of Yuendumu, and with their own films the Warlpiri seemed pleased.

More worrisome to the community are the American and European video cassettes dropped off by mail plane from Alice Springs. In an unpublished monograph Michaels notes: "The communicational isolation which has protected Warlpiri culture and language from competition with 'A Team,' 'Sesame Street' and Dame Joan [Sutherland] is ending."

While a few residents argue that the mix of aboriginal and Western tapes offers one of the most varied selections in Australia—"Where else can you get 'Death Wish' one week and the aboriginal story of Eagle Dreaming the next," said one of Yuendumu's hundred white residents—most Warl-



Illustration by David Cook-McMurray

piri elders fear that the violent films run counter to and dilute traditional Warlpiri values.

By the beginning of 1985, the Yuendumu videomakers had logged nearly 500 hours of Warlpiri programming. That's when they decided to make the jump to television transmission. Michaels served as a courier between the Canberra officials who license television stations and Yuendumu. The broadcast tribunal, Michaels said, never responded despite numerous requests. Finally, the Warlpiri decided to go ahead with a publicly announced pirate station. "We set out a signal that still reverberates in Canberra," said Michaels.

Last April 3, just after 11 A.M., bush broadcasters stretched a signal more than two miles into the surrounding spinifer desert. With no logo, no jingle, no minority affairs director, and relying on the wisdom of a jury-built antenna placed together by an amateur ham operator, the producers nevertheless captured an 80 percent share of an admittedly sparse market. "I'd estimate four television sets tuned in," said one of the viewers.

Kelly and Granites introduced the station to outsiders by taping an English-language cassette of aboriginal and Western stories. "They did a nice job with Christ's Passion," Michaels said. The most dramatic tale, however, described the big star that would soon shoot over Yuendumu.

The star mentioned was not, as many outsiders thought, Halley's comet. It was the Australian communications satellite

launched by the space shuttle. The Warlpiri fear that the transmission will direct an uncontrollable stream of alcohol advertisements and violent films at the already fragile world of the settlement.

Though one Canberra official initially denounced the plans to transmit nonaboriginal television to the remote settlements as "pouring raw Sydney sewage down the throats" of the aborigines, attitudes have since mellowed. The residents of Yuendumu are now trying to obtain control of the transmission through the Alice Springs-based Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association. Michaels argues for pragmatism: "Whether they like it or not, the aboriginal community is going to have to confront the incoming technology. They had better be prepared."

To that end, Michaels and the elders have traveled to the meetings of broadcasting authorities to gain some say in programming. Francis Jupurrula Kelly states the aboriginal position simply: "We don't want grog advertisements and blue movies coming onto our sacred lands."

As yet, the bush broadcasters don't have the expertise to handle satellite dishes. That would require more training and better equipment. The Warlpiri hope to establish the modern facilities needed to preserve the world's oldest culture. "The stuff we're using now," Kelly said, "is downright primitive."

Allen Kurzweil is a New York-based journalist who specializes in cultural affairs.

Stand Back Sex, Here Comes Music

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — It is difficult to keep up with science in our kaleidoscopic times, but we must not give up trying. With that thought in mind, I wish to direct your attention to a study published in the December issue of *Psychology Today* that should give heart to all hard-working musicians, many of whom may not fully realize the awesome power they hold over all of us.

A Stanford University pharmacologist, we are told, analyzed responses of more than 250 people and found that 96 percent experienced thrills in response to music "far exceeding the rate for an expected thriller, sexual activity." The respondents told Avram Goldstein, the inquiring pharmacologist, that "musical passages" elicited greater thrills than the following, in descending order by percentage:

Scene in a movie, play, ballet or book (92); great beauty in nature or art (87); physical contact with another person (78); climactic moment in opera (72); sexual activity (70); nostalgic moments (70); watching emotional interactions between people (67); viewing beautiful painting, photograph or sculpture (67) and moments of inspiration (65).

As you see, "sexual activity" received the same percentage of votes as "nostalgic moments," according to the Stanford scientist's count, and apparently all precincts are in. If you yourself happen not to have been surveyed, remember that scientists can spend only so much time at the office, like everybody else. Your demographic double, it is assumed, was included among the 250 per-

sons who responded. In any event, it is "musical passages" by a landslide. And remember, even President Ronald Reagan didn't thrill 96 percent of the people last time a count was taken.

How seriously should we take the Stanford study? Very seriously indeed. In fact, these findings correlate closely with a scientific survey that I myself made some time ago and did not find time to publish. I asked 10 people in a high education/income bracket to tell me what sort of music they liked to listen to in their spare time. Ninety percent confessed that all they cared to hear were motets by Josquin des Prez, while 10 percent felt that nothing but Bach's cantatas would do. Brahms, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Springsteen, sexual activity, finding money in the street and getting a raise at work were not even mentioned by my respondents. (As in any scientifically conducted survey, my margin of error was calculated at between 4 and 96 percent.)

I realize that my findings may come as a surprise to sectors of the scientific community, since the only polling previously done in this area, by the *Literary Digest* in 1936, indicated that 96 percent of the general populace would consent to hear nothing but the 12-tone works of Schoenberg.

THE Stanford pharmacologist's study further discloses, according to the *Psychology Today* article, that people describe a thrill as "feeling like a chill, shudder, tingling or tickling, often accompanied by goose bumps, a lump in the throat or weeping." I do not hesitate to admit that Stanford has gone beyond my technological-

ly primitive research, which did not include such refinements as a goose-bump gauge or a tear meter. However, I am not at all sure that chills and shudders, let alone weeping, are an appropriate response to a Josquin motet or that a tactful poll-taker ought to notice such responses.

What is important to notice is that the Stanford researcher and I agree that when an overwhelming number of people tell you they are more thrilled by music than by, say, "physical contact with another person," it would be rude not to believe them. The only thing I find difficult to understand is why Dr. Ruth Westheimer does not call her television program "Good Music." Perhaps she will, now that the results are in.

It is not generally understood outside the scientific community how remarkably little sexual activity is actually going on in the world today and how dramatically sex has been outpaced by music listening in our society. The demographic studies are still being run, I presume, and a congressional committee will eventually be obliged to examine the matter in depth, with Joan Collins and Prince as key witnesses. However, one has only to see a young couple walking along in the park, faces alight with bliss, their individual headphones in place, to understand that the human race may be on the road to extinction. Is that an alarmist view? It hardly seems so.

As a professional listener, I would not want to be in the position of denigrating any form of music, but when 72 percent of the public admits to being more thrilled by a "climactic moment in opera" than by actual, hands-on romance, where are we headed? To a world, it seems clear, in which "musical

passages" will be under strict government control because of their potential for affecting the political and social structure.

SHREWD old Plato foresaw the destructive potential of music more than 20 centuries ago and denounced it, though for reasons that we would now regard as partly ill-founded. He believed music caused youth to cut up and defy society, which cannot be denied, but he also deplored it as an aphrodisiac that could set off bacchanalian parrying in the Athenian woods and lead to excessive sexual activity. We now know, thanks to the Stanford study, how wrong Plato was. Music, not sex, is the pre-eminent human thriller and therefore the clear and present danger to society.

In the course of his research, the Stanford scientist discovered that the thrills experienced by a listener tend to follow a pattern, which you may be surprised to know generally corresponds to dramatic peaks and valleys in the music itself.

However, he cautions, not all people who listen to a given piece respond with the same thrill pattern. "Evidently, the emotional content is perceived differently by different people," he notes. "Often, subjects told me, what makes a certain musical passage able to elicit thrills is some association with an emotionally charged event or a particular person in the subject's past, as though the music had become a conditioned stimulus for the emotional response."

In other words, dear, they're playing our song. But don't scoff, please. It sometimes takes science to give a cliché new life.

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Sydney Pollack at work.

TRAVEL

Staid Graz and a Touch of the Avant-Garde

by Paul Hofmann

GRAZ, Austria — "Beyond the Sound of Music" was the motto of recent presentations in New York and Los Angeles by avant-garde actors, writers, musicians, choreographers, filmmakers and other talent from Austria. They wanted to show that their country's cultural reality today is not all Mozart and Mahler, waltzes and yodeling.

The visitors came from Graz, capital of the green province of Styria and Austria's second city after Vienna. They belonged to a band of young artists and intellectuals with a yen for experimentation that since 1968 has astonished, dazzled and often shocked Grazers during the group's annual steirischer herbst, or styrian autumn, festival. (The festival's title is provocatively printed in lower case, despite the rule in German to capitalize all nouns.) The artists have put on spoofs of provincial folkways, far-out drama and music by Italians and Eastern Europeans, video workshops, nudity, minimalism and post-minimalism, and much more.

Graz, an attractive city of 250,000 inhabitants near the Hungarian and Yugoslav borders, has long been an Austrian byword for staidness. Under the Habsburgs, civil servants would move to the placid city to enjoy their retirement years. The idyll was shattered in the 1930s when the pensioners' paradise, as it was known, supplied Hitler with some of his most rabid followers. The present modernist ferment, with its cosmopolitan and anti-bourgeois overtones, is probably a reaction of the young to the city's conservative and nationalistic past.

If you are not keen on the Graz avant-garde, a side trip to the city from, say, Vienna or Venice will nevertheless be enjoyable because it offers much else in every

season. Above all, whether prompted by the autumn festival or not, the authorities have helped finance the more traditional art establishment. A \$15-million face-lift has just rejuvenated the 86-year-old Opera House. The building on Opernring, the southern boundary of the historic city core, is now resplendent in a creamy hue, linked by an airy overpass with a new annex.

The new productions in the Opernhaus's 1985-86 season include the rarely heard Johann Strauss operetta "Tzigane," Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" (from Dec. 21); Lehar's "Giuditta" (from Jan. 26); Wagner's "Das Rheingold" (from March 13); Tchaikovsky's ballet "Sleeping Beauty" (from April 19); and "Il Campiello" by Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari (from June 7).

The house's small studio stage is presenting, among other works, the musical intermezzo "Pimpinone" by the Baroque composer Georg Philipp Telemann, and a tavern opera, entitled "Homeless," composed for the autumn festival by Anton Presterle.

The Schauspielhaus, or city playhouse, is a neoclassical building in the inner city, is having fun with a German version of "Snoopy," after Charles M. Schulz's comic strip "Peanuts," with music by Larry Grossman. Shakespeare ("Romeo and Juliet"), Moliere, Sartre, Dürrenmatt and Garcia Lorca too will have their say this season.

GRAZ doesn't really need its theaters for spectacular effect. It stretches out in picturesque fashion on both sides of the Mur River at a point where the gray-green Alpine stream rushes out of a narrow defile to flow through fertile plains before joining the Drava in Yugoslavia. Wooded heights enclose Graz on three sides, and an isolated hill, the Schlossberg (Castle Hill), rises in the north of the city.

The Uhrturm, a 400-year old square clock tower on the hill's southern slope, with a crown of timber work and four giant dials, is the city's beloved landmark. Nearby is a 116-foot-high bell tower with a four-ton bell that Grazers affectionately call Liesl. The two towers are remnants of extended fortifications on the hill that over the centuries withstood the onslaughts of the invading Turks, and in 1809 were demolished at Napoleon's command. The citizens of Graz paid a lot of ducats to save the clock tower and the Liesl bell; the site of the citadel is now taken up by a well-kept terraced park and a garden restaurant.

The 360-degree panorama from the Schlossberg, 350 feet above the city, embraces Graz and its suburbs, the verdant Mur Valley and Alpine ridges on the horizon. The top of the Schlossberg can be reached on foot along stairways and paths in 20 to 30 minutes. Cable cars leave every 15 minutes from a terminal at 38 Kaiser-Franz-Joseph-Kai on the river embankment.

The city's historic nucleus on the east bank of the Mur surrounds the Hauptplatz, the main square. It is lined with shops, cafés and restaurants, and faces the 100-year-old City Hall, a revival-Renaissance building with gingerbread cupolas. For loden and Alpine fashions, many shoppers head for the Schwarz or Brühl stores on the Hauptplatz, and for antiques and old tapestries, Reinisch. Graz's leading department store, Kastner & Oehler, with a wide range of merchandise and Styrian souvenirs, is on the Mur embankment just off the main square.

The restaurants and cafés on or near the Hauptplatz include Ratskeller, Landhauskeller, and Café-Konditorei Spreng.

From the main square, the busy Herrengasse runs south past the Landhaus, a 16th-century building with an arched courtyard that was once the seat of the assemblies of

the Styrian Estates. It was built by Domenico dell'Allo, one of several Italians who contributed much to the Renaissance and Baroque architecture that flavors Graz's inner city.

A public notice dating to the 17th century at the entrance to the Landhaus warns that all those seeking admittance must refrain from quarreling or drawing their daggers or knives. In the courtyard a plaque commemorates the astronomer Johannes Kepler, who taught mathematics in Graz from 1594 to 1600. The adjoining Landeszeughaus (Regional Arsenal), built in the 17th century, contains one of the largest existing collections of armor and weapons used during the Thirty Years' War. Visitors cannot roam about, but must take guided tours, which start every hour on the hour.

THE restored 15th-century Burg (Castle) once the residence of Emperor Frederick III (1415-93) and now housing offices, is a large and unimposing complex. Nearby are the late Gothic cathedral of Graz, and a rather emphatic Baroque edifice, the Mausoleum. Built from designs by Pietro de Poma, it is a large chapel around the tombs of Emperor Ferdinand II (1578-1637) and his mother, Maria of Bavaria. The main altar is by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, born in Graz, who was to win enduring fame as the architect of great Baroque buildings in Vienna.

Walking back to the Hauptplatz through the Hofgasse (Court Lane), notice at No. 6 the Court Bakery Eddegger-Tax, in business since 1569, and run by the same family for the last 200 years. Behind a quaint storefront with burnished woodwork many kinds of fresh bread and cake are on sale.

The Hofgasse leads to the cobblestoned Sporgasse, a sloping, winding street with



Graz and the Schlossberg.

boutiques and cafés, the hangout for "styrian autumn" fans. For fashionable clothes: Monica, or Rock und Bluse.

Around the corner, at 18 Sackstrasse, is the City Museum, with many items related to local history, including old prints and photos and craft-guild insignias. Anyone interested in the natural environment, folklore, arts and crafts and contemporary art in this corner of Austria should visit the specialized collections of the Styrian Regional Museum Joanneum, whose main seat is at 10 Rauber-gasse in the old city.

Eating places abound in the city, which also prides itself on its strong beer from local breweries. The cuisine is Austrian Alpine, with Hungarian and Slovenian influences

noticeable in the goulashes, seasonings and desserts.

A new shopping center with several restaurants is being built in front of the main railroad station on the right bank of the Mur. The railroad station is linked with the Hauptplatz by the No. 3 and No. 6 streetcars. These are about the only public transportation most visitors will need. Graz is a city for strolling and for relaxing in coffeehouses, beer gardens and parks, with perhaps opera or operetta in the evening.

Paul Hofmann, a former foreign correspondent for The New York Times, is completing a book on smaller cities and towns in Italy. He wrote this article for The Times.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Dec. 21 and 22: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikopa conductor (Schubert).
Dec. 22: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Peter Gülke conductor.
Dec. 31: Vienna Hofburg Orchestra, Gert Hofbauer conductor (Lehar, Strauss).
Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Dec. 20 and 21: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Corelli, Stravinsky).
Dec. 21 and 22: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Bach, Wagner).
Dec. 31: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor.
Stansporen (tel. 532.40).
BALLET — Dec. 23: "Vienna Waltzes" (Balanchine, J. & R. Strauss).
"Die Puppenfee" (Hassler, Bayer).
OPERA — Dec. 20 and 28: "Die Zaubertüte."
Dec. 25: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41).

CONCERTS — Dec. 22: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozdestvensky conductor (Prokofiev).
Dec. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Beethoven).
Dec. 27: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Barry Wordsworth conductor, Barry Douglas piano (Rossini, Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 29: Camerata Lysy, Alberto Lysy conductor/violin, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Bach, Vivaldi).
Dec. 31: London Symphony Orchestra, John Georgiadis conductor/violin (J. Strauss).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 23: "Miracles in Carved Ivory: Kodo Okuda." To Jan. 26: "Matthew Smith." To Feb. 1: "Tradition in Japan Today." "Nihonga."
MUSICAL — Dec. 30: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sullivan).
THEATRE — Dec. 21, 23, 26-28: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
"Hayward Gallery" (tel. 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 16: "Teresa Garcia: Grid-Pattern-Sign." "Homage to Barcelona."
National Theatre (tel. 633.08.80).
THEATRE — Dec. 21, 23, 26-28: "Love for Love" (Congreve).

Dec. 30: "Mrs. Warren's Profession" (Shaw).
"Royal Opera House" (tel. 240.10.66).
BALLET — "The Nutcracker" (Dec. 23, 26, 27, 30). (Ivanov/Tchaikovsky).
Dec. 28: "Giselle" (Petipa/Adam).
OPERA — Dec. 21, 23, 31: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
"Tate Gallery" (tel. 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 10: "Kurt Schwitters."
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 2: "Beatrice Potter: The V&A Collection." To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Watercolours."

FRANCE

MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel. 66.31.11).
OPERA — Dec. 24-27, 29-31: "Ciboulette" (de Flers, de Croisset).
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." To Feb. 10: "Valerio Adamo."

Maison de Victor Hugo (tel. 42.72.16.65).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 31: "Victor Hugo's Drawings."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 12: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection." To Jan. 5: "Vera Zaslavsky." "Musée Carnavalet" (tel. 42.72.21.13).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 12: "Baigne Béot." "Musée du Grand Palais" (tel. 42.61.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 6: "Le Choeur de Victor Hugo." To Feb. 3: "Anciens et Nouveaux." "Musée du Louvre" (tel. 42.60.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 6: "Le Brun à Versailles." "Musée du Petit Palais" (tel. 42.65.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Soléil d'Europe, Victor Hugo's manuscripts and drawings." "Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires" (tel. 47.47.69.80).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Les Français et la Table."

New Morning (tel. 45.23.51.41).
JAZZ — Dec. 25-28: "Baroque Sounders." "Opera" (tel. 47.42.57.60).
BALLET — Dec. 21, 24, 26-31: "The Nutcracker" (Nureyev, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Dec. 22: "Romeo and Juliet" (Gounod).
"Opera Comique" (tel. 42.96.06.11).
OPERA — Dec. 22, 23, 26, 30, 31: "Gianni Schicchi" (Puccini).
"L'Heure Espagnole" (Ravel).
"Théâtre de la Ville" (tel. 42.74.22.77).
Ballet — To Dec. 23: "Cinderella" (Marius, Prokofiev).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49).
BALLET — Dec. 22, 26, 27: "The Nutcracker" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — Dec. 30: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).
Dec. 21, 23, 25, 29: "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing).
Dec. 31: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
"Philharmonie" (tel. 25488-0).
CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Dec. 21 and 22: Yehudi

Menuhin conductor (Bach, Mozart).
Dec. 30: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Ravel, Weber).
Berlin Symphony Orchestra — Dec. 25: Thomas Christian David conductor, Emilio Kunzmann Fumhiko piano (Mozart).
Dec. 26: Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Michel Delbert piano (Beethoven, Schubert).
Dec. 27: Boris Ilyin conductor (Beethoven).
Dec. 28: Berlin Concert Choir, Ritz Weiss conductor (Bach).
RECEL — Dec. 20: Alfred Brendel piano (Haydn, Schubert).
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel. 21.25.31).
OPERA — Dec. 21: "Hansel and Gretel" (Humperdinck).
Dec. 23: "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing).
Dec. 26, 29: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi).
FRANKFURT, Oper (tel. 256.21).
OPERA — Dec. 21: "Das Rheingold" (Wagner).
Dec. 22: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Dec. 23: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
OPERA — Dec. 21, 27, 29: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
Dec. 22: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi).
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel. 63.19.48).
OPERA — Dec. 22: "Rusalka" (Dvořák).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 577.92.36).
BALLET — Dec. 24: "Giselle" (Petipa, Adam).
OPERA — Dec. 21: "Samson" (Handel, concert version).
MILAN, Pedigine di Arte Contemporanea (tel. 76.46.88.0).
EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 13: "Gina Pace: Partitions." "Richard Long: Salvatore Scarpitta."
ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel. 679.03.89).
CONCERTS — Dec. 21-23: National Academy Orchestra, Giuseppe Sinopoli conductor, Elizabeth Connell soprano, Anne Evans soprano (Mahler).
"Museo del Folklore" (tel. 581.37.17).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 15: "Technical process photography." "Palazzo Braschi" (tel. 65.58.80).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Tiber-Seine: two cities, two rivers." "Teatro dell'Opera" (tel. 45.17.55).
OPERA — Dec. 21, 27, 29: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
Dec. 22: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi).
TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel. 63.19.48).
OPERA — Dec. 22: "Rusalka" (Dvořák).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 24: "Netherlands 17th Century." To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story." "National Gallery of Modern Art" (tel. 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Bela Uitz: Prints 1920-1923."

SPAIN

MADRID, Fundación Joan March (tel. 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — Through December: "20th Century Theater in Spain." "Museo del Prado" (tel. 468.09.50).
EXHIBITION — Through December: "The Century of Rembrandt." "Teatro de la Zarzuela" (tel. 429.82.16).
BALLET — Dec. 21 and 22: "Les Sources par la Reina de España" (Pericot, Escarlata).
Dec. 25-Jan. 10: "Swan Lake" (Alonso, Tchaikovsky).
"Paseo de la Reina" (tel. 246.38.75).
CONCERTS — Dec. 21 and 22: Spanish National Orchestra and Choir, Victor Pablo Pérez conductor (Haydn, Mozart).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel. 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Indian." "SAN FRANCISCO, Museum of Modern Art" (tel. 863.88.00).
EXHIBITION — Dec. 5-Feb. 9: "Elmer Bischoff 1947-1985."

MONACO

MONT-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel. 50.76.54).
BALLET — Dec. 21, 22, 24: "Theme and Variations" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky).
"L'Apprenti Sorcier" (Lacotte, Dukas).
"Le Diable" (Lacotte, Bizet).
Dec. 22 and 30: "Journées Tranquilles" (D'Aal, Canteloube).
"Steps After Dawn" (Haigne, Mendelssohn).
"Life Circle" (Ammann, Adams).
Dec. 23, 25, 28: "24 Heures de la Vie d'une Femme" (Lacotte, Niquet).
Dec. 27, 29, 31: "Pas de Six de la Vivandière" (St. Léon, Pagny).
"Giselle" (Lacotte, Adam).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Dec. 21: Netherlands

WEEKEND

TRAVEL

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VIENNA — "A Vintage Affair", Hotel Schloss Dürnbach, April 18-20.
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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

End of the Heroic Age:
A History of Commuting

by Roger Collis

COMMUTING: A word redolent of boredom if not dread. And yet there was a time long ago when it was the epitome of middle-class respectability, even style. Timbridge Wells station in southeast England was a brave sight as the 8:17 to Waterloo arrived with its original Victorian certainty. A forest of umbrellas and bowlers. Tight gray faces burrowing into The Times. Sibilant steam and humming doors. Every morning a general mobilization for the great white-collar war, segments enstraining at suburban stations all around London.

And across the Atlantic, their distinguished American counterparts would merge in Brooks Brothers suits and other suitable haberdashery. Stamping confident feet on the platform at Stamford, Connecticut. Unfurling The New York Times and the Wall Street Journal. Strenuous out of Central Station at the appointed hour for brokerage houses and editorial chairs: a coddled Fitzgerald scene by Norman Rockwell. But something went wrong with the Great Commuter Dream. The railroads fell into ruin as hot polloi moved to the suburbs, now and ice were discovered by British Rail in the early 1960s. Sometimes there were newspaper strikes, so commuters were forced to look at each other and even strike up conversations. Trains were converted to electricity and diesel just in time for the oil crisis. There were horror stories from faraway lands — of rush hour in the subway in Tokyo where pushers were employed to pack the mobs like anchovies. Commuting moved up several notches from boredom to nightmare.

Traditional commuting reached a high tide of pastiness around the end of the 1980s. By then a few heroic souls were pioneering new ways to get to and from their places of work. By early 1990, "super commuting," as it became known, was being widely debated in the media. Stanley Zilch, the noted management historian, raconteur and director of the Blue State Research Institute in Broken Springs, Colorado, says, with characteristic resonance, "a new dimension to international business and social behavior" beginning to emerge. He called this phenomenon "domestic internationalism." The new super commuters actually lived in one country and worked in another.

By the end of 1990 executives were flying thousands of miles to work every day. Commuter villages sprang up around major cities like Paris, Rome, New York, Tokyo and San Francisco — golden ghettos for part-time expatriates. One near Brussels, with a large Irish contingent, was nostalgically sited at Waterloo. The European Community formalized such arrangements by introducing a commuter passport.

The advent of the short-haul supersonic jet meant that an executive might catch a 7:30 from Paris and arrive at Heathrow a minute and a half later. Even if you allowed for a 90-minute journey into the center of London, he would still be an hour ahead of a colleague slumming it in from Timbridge Wells. In fact, the farther away you lived, the easier it became to get to work, although most long-distance executives did avoid going home for lunch. For a while, time-worn excuses like "I'm working late at the office" or "I've missed the last Concorde one" took on a thin veneer of credibility. "Flex time and the four-day week did much to encourage super commuting. And of course, there have been some spectacular commutes recorded. The 'Mr. Commuter 995' award was won by an American who worked in the West End of London and lived in Geriatric Plains, Florida. He was such a minor executive that half an hour in the office was more than enough. The runner-up

was a German who commuted weekly between a farm outside Melbourne and his office in Darmstadt.

Companies and executives vied with each other in stretching the frontiers of commuting to new and exciting limits. This was made possible with the Mach-25 scram-jets, which came into service in the late 1990s. These could cross the United States in 12 minutes and circle the globe in 90. A team of researchers at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration conducted experiments to beam in key executives by satellite.

An interesting spin-off from this research was a technique used by some companies to fire executives by sticking them in orbit. Literally. Even golden-parachute artists found it hard to escape. According to a NASA spokesman, there are hundreds of thousands of executives circumnavigating the globe every minute in redundant hardware. Management expressions, like "re-entry problems" and "executive burnout" assumed more meaningful values.

But the problem with daily commuting between Tokyo and London was the time difference (nine hours) rather than the journey time (30 minutes). Crossing several time zones every morning made for some quaint business decisions. It is well established that

From suburbia
to the inner city
by way of space

this seriously affects physical and mental performance until the body's metabolism adjusts. In the land of the super commuter, the jet-lagged man was king. A biological clock made in Switzerland was of only marginal advantage compared to one made in Taiwan. Neither proved to be much use in coping with a three-martini lunch at 1 A.M.

Jet lag, of course, is what happens when the biological clock gets out of synch with the chronological clock of a new time zone. This only happens when traveling east and west. Flying north and south, where there is little or no time change you get no more than normal travel fatigue. This is why savvy super commuters made their base in Greenland and the Antarctic.

There are two basic approaches to jet lag. The first is to adapt to a trip as quickly as possible, difficult in the case of super commuting. A number of chief executives did just this. To add verisimilitude to their environment they transformed their offices into aircraft cabins. Some were extremely realistic, with engine noise and turbulence produced on a random basis by the computer.

On the social front, there was a great call for computer-matched "surrogate families" for weekly commuters. And family swapping clubs sprang up in the erstwhile suburbs. But inevitably the glamour began to fade from the commuter renaissance. The morning Concorde from Bahrain was just as tacky as the 7:30 from Stamford and Surliton and telecommuters missed the social life around the water cooler.

They reinvented the wheel around the year 2000. Somebody discovered the joys of the inner city. Commuter chic became walking to work from a brownstone in Manhattan or a service flat in Pimlico.

"Look at it this way," Zilch said, speaking ex cathedra. "Super commuting was reading the socio-commercial fabric. After all, who wants to super commute home after the office Christmas party?"

The film is also full of background indications of how Africa is changing: more cars, more buildings, more Western clothes. And it is deliberately, if controversially, faithful to the racial attitudes of Blizzen and her friends, a decision Pollack arrived at with typical care.

"I think we walked through a minefield here," Pollack says. "But if you look at it from today's standpoint and say, 'How can I present a picture in which the leading man and leading woman are essentially racist in one form or another?' you have two choices: You can either falsify the picture by intruding today's mentality into it, or you can find some way to tell the truth and still keep the dignity of the African characters. We chose to allow the African characters to defend themselves, through the way they behave and through the way she begins to sense that this land is theirs, not hers. I don't think anybody could see the film and see the three key African characters and think the filmmakers were anything but respectful of them."

And have they also been respectful of their heroine? "I think the portrait of Blizzen is essentially sweeter on film," Thuman says, "but I'm also surprised that so much of the toughness is also there. There's a sense of gameness, of wryness in the character, and I think they've gotten that as well. Dinesen says somewhere about the Africans that they were never reliable, but they were in a grand sense sincere. I think that's true of her 'Out of Africa' — and in an odd way, it's true of this one too."

This was excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

TRAVEL

Mixing Styles in Paris Restaurants

PARIS — Strolling past Gourmet's, a handkerchief-sized establishment on Place Dauphine, one really has little idea of what treasures can be found inside. Is it a carryout? A wine bar? A restaurant? A salon de thé? The cool, contemporary shop, sprinkled with marble-top tables, blue banquettes and white folding chairs, is all of these rolled into one. With Jacques Blum (a former financial adviser

PATRICIA WELLS

with a fine palate) there to do a bit of cooking and act as head greeter, and Hervé Bizet (named best young sommelier in France in 1981) there to pick the wines, you're in fine gastronomic hands.

Dining at Gourmet's is a little like taking a trip around the world. There is such variety here that one could easily lunch or dine for 50 francs, pairing a platter of country ham from the Auvergne with a glass of Saumur-Champigny, Cuvée Lena Filiatrain, or for 500 francs, blending blinis, Iranian caviar and vintage champagne.

Which is exactly the point. Blum feels people should be able to eat what they want when they want, at whatever price they want. Which means, if you're simply in the mood for a cup of fresh-brewed Moroccan mint tea (no tea bags here), a dish of Berrillon ice cream, or a steaming slice of tart Tatin, you're in business.

The cuisine will no doubt transport you to Scandinavia, with a fitly that includes Norwegian salmon, herring marinated Capitan-style, and tiny Danish *crevettes roses*. France, of course, is not ignored, with ham from Vouvray smoked over *sauces de vigne* (vine cuttings), platters of sliced pork sausage from the Beanois country, and a truly delicious marriage of *farfalle d'Auvergne* and top quality *foie gras d'oie*.

The combination, reports Blum, is called a *panaché*, a dish that once was a standby at the city's best bistro, L'Ami Louis. The wine list offers tastes from Hungary and Chile, Australia and Spain. Even the United States is represented, by Robert Mondavi. Fifteen wines are sold by the glass; there are no less than 13 chilled aquavits and vodkas, and even a plain glass of milk will come your way if you ask.

Bizet offers an astonishing selection of little-known French wines, including two very pleasant whites worth exploring: *Commanderie de Peyrassol's* Côte-de-Provence and *Rabasse-Charavin's* Côte-du-Rhône Cuiranne. One could spend hours sampling the selections, which also boast of the rich and elegant *Dervieux-Chaize Côte-Rôtie 1978*, and Hugel's memorable 1976 *Gewürztraminer, Sélection de grains nobles*.

Most of the specialties can be ordered to take out, and the restaurant-wine bar-lounge serves nonstop from noon until midnight.

THE Paris telephone book lists no less than four restaurants named Petit Marguery, leading one to conclude that little Marguery must have been a wonderful soul. In fact, these now totally unrelated establishments once made up what is probably Paris's original restaurant chain. The story is that in 1860 a young man named Jean-Nicolas Marguery created a fine restaurant on one of the Grand Boulevards. The restaurant changed hands, but not names, over the years. After World War I, the Marguery's owner inherited a good deal of money and decided to expand.

He had a fondness for classic, ornate bistros and bought up 13 abandoned restaurants, naming them all Le Petit Marguery. Most of them changed owners or names, or disappeared entirely, but not Le Petit Marguery on Boulevard du Port Royal.

The bright and lively family bistro — now owned by the Cousin brothers from the Poitou — is a delight. While musta-

choiced Alain races about the brilliant blue-and-rose dining room chatting, taking orders, pouring tastes of Bourguet, brothers Michel and Jacques tend to the stoves.

It is a serious place that refuses to take itself too seriously, and the result is some good food, along with good times.

The Cousins are wild about game (tears nearly come to their eyes as they relate memories of grandmother's *civet de lièvre* cooking away slowly in the family fireplace), fresh wild ceps (at the age of 6, each child was initiated into the rite of hunting wild mushrooms) and Loire Valley wines (their Chiron is light and delicious).

During the winter months, the best dish is the *canard sauvage au chou croquant*, perfectly roasted, carefully aged wild duck on a bed of barely cooked cabbage blended with a touch of foie gras. Depending upon what is available at the market that day, there might also be a stunning *rabat de lièvre*, quickly cooked and sliced into delicate rounds; *tender female pheasant*, or *poule fassanne*, or a hearty *civet de lièvre*, served with fresh pasta.

Starters on the handwritten menu that changes each day might include *saucisse sèche, salade au noir* (a generous green salad dressed with walnut oil and showered with thin slices of cured pork sausage marinated in oil and herbs), or a warm salad that blends *potimorces* (tiny scallops) and crayfish, dressed with a fine-flavored walnut oil. With it all, sample one of the pleasant, domaine-bottled Loire Valley reds, a satisfying Saumur-Champigny, delicate Bourguet or cool and fruity Chinon.

Gourmet's, 26 Place Dauphine, Paris 1; tel. 43.26.72.92. Open noon to midnight. Closed Monday. From 100 to 300 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit card: Visa.

Le Petit Marguery, 9 Boulevard du Port Royal, Paris 13; tel. 43.31.58.59. Closed Sunday, Monday and holidays, and Dec. 21 through Jan. 3. From 200 to 300 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard, Visa.

Napoleon's Isolated Last Quarters

by Robert Gordon

SAINT HELENA — From October 1815 to May 1821, the island of Saint Helena was world famous. On that isolated South Atlantic rock the deposed emperor Napoleon Bonaparte passed the dreary years of his final exile. Watchful British troops camped there by the thousands, cannon bristled from every promontory, warships cruised offshore. When he died — of ulcers, cancer or arsenic poisoning — the island's brief moment of glory faded.

Difficult to get to then, Saint Helena is even harder to reach today. Because it lacks sufficient flat land, it has no airport. That alone sets it apart from almost every other populated place on earth. Cape Town lies 1,700 miles southeast, Africa's coast 1,200 miles east, Brazil 1,800 miles west. There is only one way to go — by the freighter Saint Helena, a 70-passenger royal mail ship usually referred to simply as the RMS, which makes a round trip every two months from Avonmouth, in the west of England, to Cape Town. The vessel brought only 374 visitors on its six calls in 1984.

Discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, Saint Helena was taken for a while by the Dutch, then shrewdly swapped to the British East India Company in exchange for Cape Town. After that the island became a nautical pit stop. Ships on voyages to the Far East, sometimes as many as 300 a year, stopped to stock water, fruit and vegetables. But then came 19th-century progress. Steel vessels powered by coal or oil didn't need to lay over, and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 dealt the economic death blow. Its source of prosperity gone, the island slipped back into obscurity.

Today it is one of 16 remaining British dependencies — the last outposts of empire. Its 5,000 inhabitants are a mix of British, Portuguese, African, Chinese and Indian stock. On a homeland with no marketable mineral or agricultural products, no factories and few jobs, they are supported by Britain at a cost of about \$7 million a year.

A big chunk of that goes toward subsidizing the Saint Helena, the last royal mail ship and the world's last regularly scheduled cargo vessel carrying more than 12 passengers and a full-time doctor. Outbound its first stop is Tenerife in the Canary Islands, then Ascension. There passengers can land for a bus tour if the sun isn't too dangerous. After another 700 miles comes Saint Helena, where everybody disembarks for six to eight days before sailing on to Cape Town. Total time: about three and a half weeks.

There's good reason for the stopover in Saint Helena. Hundreds of Saints, as the inhabitants call themselves, work at Ascension's huge air base, and up to 120 travel between the two islands at a time, displacing the through passengers while the ship functions as a ferryboat.

The vessel is 329 feet long and weighs 3,250 tons. Nobody would mistake it for the QE2, but it's newsworthy and surprisingly roomy, with air-conditioned cabins on the decks and each cabin with its own shower and toilet. The upper deck has a forward lounge with bar and slot machine. The stern lounge on the same deck has a library, TV set with cassette player and windows with views of 180 degrees.

On the deck below is the dining room, with two sittings for every meal. The ship's officers are British, but the chefs, dining room staff — and all the rest of the crew — are Saints.

As the vessel approaches, the island appears as a gray smudge on the horizon. As you draw closer you see what Napoleon saw: a 47-square-mile extinct volcano — "not a pretty place to live in," he said when he glimpsed it from the deck of a man-of-war — with jagged cliffs, peaks up to 2,750 feet, some thin vegetation.

LANDING can be tricky. The tiny harbor lies on the island's lee side, but it has little protection against an angry Atlantic. There's no pier, only a sea-wall with a flight of steps down to the water. Even Napoleon had to be helped ashore, and so do you.

Once on dry land, it's like crashing a party. Arrivals and departures are major social events with islanders gathered at the quay for greetings and goodbyes. Jamestown, the capital, has one modest-size hotel, the Consulate. Its tree-shaded courtyard is everybody's gathering place. Dancers and drinkers steer for the basement discotheque. The bishop — head of the world's smallest Anglican see — arrives to welcome friends. Businessmen have an evening trip.

A dozen or so visitors can stay in the Consulate. The rest (15 on my visit) take up Side Road, a breathtaking climb that carries you six miles to Piccollo Hill and a set of furnished prefabricated housekeeping cottages, thin-walled but spacious. Local women prepare and serve breakfast and act as chambermaids. For lunch and dinner, taxis



Launching ceremony for a fishing boat on Saint Helena.

take you to the Consulate, the dining room of which is decorated with a huge ship's wheel, memento of an offshore sinking.

From the hotel's upstairs balcony you can watch the town go by. Jamestown is a mile long and one street wide, strung out along what the residents call a gut — a narrow ravine between steep barren mountains — and soon you feel that you recognize almost everyone walking past.

Across the street is the post office; in its philatelic bureau collectors can catch up on multicolored stamps and covers not only from here but also from its dependencies of Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. (The latter island is so remote that the Saint Helena goes there only once a year.) The two licensed pubs are a few hundred feet away. And by the fish market on Saturday evenings you can see the *Seahorse Army* band. "They cancel," my taxi driver said, "for about half an hour."

Diagonally downhill from the Consulate is Wellington House, a small hotel painted bright blue. Here the historical society brings you for tea after a walk around town. Here, too, the young Sir Arthur Wellesley stayed in 1789. Later, as the Duke of Wellington, he defeated Napoleon at Waterloo.

Lining Main Street are the crafts shop (lacework is an island specialty, along with woodworking and native paintings), other small shops, warehouses, the library and museum and the government offices. Near the bottom is St. James's, which one of its vicars calls "the ugliest church in Christendom." Not so. It's a plain graystone structure fancied up with 19th-century Gothic windows. Supposedly the oldest or next-to-oldest Christian church in the Southern Hemisphere, it rests on the site of a Portuguese chapel dating from 1502 — which would mean that the ground has been consecrated since then.

The island is ruled from London, 4,600 miles away. With the advice of distant bureaucrats, the island's government tries to apply the safeguards of the welfare state: child care, sickness benefits, widowers' and retirement pensions. Unemployed men are guaranteed three days' work a week — but not the women.

The result might be widespread emigration — colonies of Saints in Britain and South Africa are about as large as the island's population — except for London's recent Immigration Act, which holds that Saints don't have full British citizenship,

even though residents of Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands do. It's a source of considerable discontent.

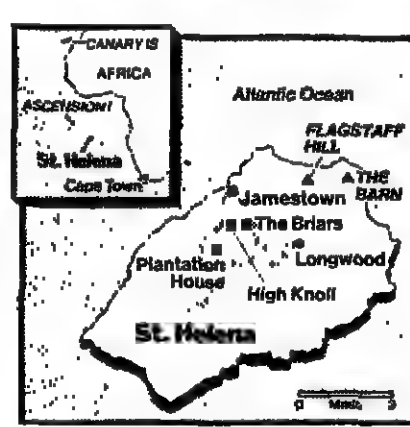
To explore the countryside you can hire a taxi — about \$25 for a morning or an afternoon. Fifty miles of twisting, sometimes hair-raising roads are paved. Plantation houses like Polly Mason's — where Napoleon used to ride over for tea — perch on terraced hillsides, or in the depths of green valleys. Strangely shaped spikes or red-gray granite like Lot and Lot's Wife fracture the horizon. No view is dull, and the residents you meet along the way are uniformly friendly.

PRIMARILY, though, you can visit Napoleon's houses. Both are museums (admission is free), painstakingly restored. The Briers, up-gut from Jamestown, was originally the guesthouse of a family called Bascombe. The emperor, after his first unsatisfactory night in the capital — too many sightings, too much noise — stopped by and invited himself in. The Bascombes stayed in their main house (now destroyed), but their cottage became Napoleon's temporary residence while his staff camped out in a tent on the lawn.

Today four rooms are open. The walls and ceilings are painted green and white, while the furnishings are imperial sofas and tables. A bust of Napoleon occupies one corner, and political prints by English and French artists decorate the walls.

Napoleon's main residence, Longwood, is more than five miles from Jamestown. Once the summer home of the island's lieutenant governor, it is a one-story T-shaped building with two-story servants' houses behind. A stone wall four miles around fences Longwood in. On the grounds you can retrace Napoleon's footsteps in his tidy formal gardens: swirls of flower beds (now replanted), shrubs, a fishpond, a trim century box.

Twenty-three rooms are open. On the huge inside billiard table just inside the entry, Napoleon spread out his maps of Europe to refigure old battles. In the rectangular dining room he sat, not at the end of the polished mahogany table but in its center, with his back to the fireplace. The camp bed that he preferred to any fourposter is in his bedroom and the adjacent room holds his iron bathtub. (Soaking frequently, apparently to ease his abdominal pains, was one of his habits.) And in what must have once been a



The New York Times

salon, a plinth holds a replica of his death mask marking the place where he died. A mile and a half away is Napoleon's burial site. An iron fence surrounds the grave where his triple coffin was laid. In 1840 Queen Victoria permitted exhumation, and the remains went back to France. A few years later she designated the tomb and Longwood as French property. So today Longwood flies the tricolor, and the French consul lives in the quarters once occupied by Napoleon's staff.

Geraniums and bougainvilleas bloom in the clearing. White fairy terms soar among the cypresses, willows and Norfolk pines. The valley is peaceful — a silent memorial to an extraordinary life.

"That frightful rock," one Frenchman called Saint Helena. But he was wrong. Going there is truly rewarding, provided you have time and the willingness to disperse with jets and huge hotels. The island is austere, beautiful — and lonely. And you can wonder, as I did, how differently its history might have turned out had it been in the Mediterranean or the Caribbean.

To book passage on the Saint Helena, write to Barry Twiddy, Passenger Manager, Saint Helena Shipping Co., Ltd., The Shipyard, Portlleven, Helston, Cornwall, England TR139JA or contact a travel agency that specializes in freighter travel.

Robert Gordon is associate professor of English at Montclair (New Jersey) State College. He wrote this for The New York Times.

Pollack Continued from page 9

ow long he should wait to connect romantically with Blizzen (more than halfway into the two-hour, 35-minute movie). As Redford points out, the film has made with Pollack usually involve a very long period of amant anticipation, the briefest and most violent of connections, and then a melancolic dissolution. "I always ask him," Redford says, "how long am I going to wait before we get together this time? And what if I'm going to get — 10 seconds before things are falling apart?"

After considering a number of foreign actresses for the role of Blizzen, he realized he wanted Streep. "Not because of 'Sophie's Choice,' but because of 'The Seduction of Tynan' — because she was absolutely firm and real and three-dimensional, because she could give a complicated performance that becomes quite simple." And laus Maria Brandauer, who plays Bror ixen, was cast for "charm — honest-to-God charm that made me believe he could be the horrendous things he does and still be a villain." Though Brandauer had left his strongest impression in "Meatlo," Pollack cast him on the basis of his phantasmagorical wickedness in a James Bond film, "Never Say Never Again."

Pollack is cautious when talking about his y of working with actors, "because if I talk out, I won't be able to do it. A lot of it is to do with saying one thing and doing other." He will, for example, do any ount of stalling or diverting to avoid over-earns, even with actors who absolutely ist. "I will not ever say that it's good to rt with too little preparation, because it's patently not true," he says. "But I n't rehearse the way a lot of directors do, stage a scene in terms of manners and itudes, and lock them in." Almost always, shot he eventually uses will be a first or ond take.

When actors are over-prepared, Pollack s, "you surprise 'em. You put 'em some- e different, or you change something in other actor, restage the scene quickly ehow. Or you say, 'We've got that one, v let's try something different.' You need the bit of fear on film, or at least adrena-

he screenplay of "Out of Africa" con- is a crystallizing line about the charac- s of Finch Hatton: "He was not mine, he not ours." That became part of his

DOONESBURY



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| BRITISH AIRWAYS HALF YEAR RESULTS | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| The Board of British Airways Plc announces the results for the six months ended 30th September 1985. | | | |
| Group Results | 6 months ended | | Year ended |
| | 30 September unaudited | | 31 March audited* |
| | 1985 | 1984 | 1985 |
| | £m | £m | £m |
| TURNOVER: Airline | 1640 | 1491 | 2797 |
| Other | 103 | 82 | 145 |
| | 1743 | 1573 | 2942 |
| AIRLINE OPERATING SURPLUS (Note 1) | 205 | 236 | 303 |
| Operating profit/(loss) on other activities..... | 1 | (2) | (11) |
| Other income, including related companies | 16 | 26 | 22 |
| Exceptional item | — | — | (33) |
| PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION | 222 | 260 | 281 |
| Interest payable | (29) | (48) | (89) |
| Currency profits (losses) (Note 1) | 8 | (23) | (24) |
| PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION | 201 | 189 | 168 |
| Taxation (Note 2) | (1) | (2) | (2) |
| Profit for the period after taxation | 200 | 187 | 166 |
| Extraordinary items | — | — | 10 |
| Profit for the period transferred to reserves | 200 | 187 | 176 |

Note 1
During the 6 months the sterling US Dollar exchange rate moved from US\$1.237 to US\$1.4083. Despite this strengthening of sterling against the US\$ and many other currencies the effect on the overall financial position and in particular the revenue reserves is small. There are three constituent elements as follows:

- (i) The Airline Operating Surplus has been reduced by £24m due to normal credit periods allowed to agents resident outside the UK in settling accounts partly offset by similar payments to foreign suppliers. Both forms of settlement have been affected by the erratic movements within the currency exchange markets.
- (ii) The liability on US dollar general purpose loans has decreased by £8m which is credited to the Profit and Loss Account.
- (iii) The US dollar loans raised specifically for the purpose of financing aircraft and the corresponding dollar cost of these fixed assets has decreased by £40m as a result of the appreciation in the value of sterling during the period. Conversely, the reserves have been credited by an adjustment to past depreciation on those fixed assets of £12m. The effect on the depreciation charge in the period is not material.

The net effect of these is a £4m debit to reserves.

Note 2
No provision is required for UK Corporation Tax, because of the availability of losses brought forward. On present estimates provision for Deferred Taxation may be required during the financial year ending 31 March 1987. The Taxation charge of £1m is in respect of overseas taxes and tax attributable to related companies.

Commentary
The volume of scheduled airline traffic in this half year increased over the same period a year ago by 9.5% in terms of passengers and 10.4% in revenue passenger kilometres. This volume growth has arisen across all geographical markets with particular strength shown in the USA. Airline turnover has increased from £1491m to £1640m. While the Airline Operating Surplus has fallen from £236m to £205m – for which there are a number of quantified reasons set out in this statement – the pre-tax profits have increased from £189m to £201m. The Airline Operating Surplus has, in addition to the £24m loss on currency, been affected by the following:

- (i) The loss of the profitable Saudi Arabian routes which in the same period last year

increased, with lower oil prices on the world markets the outlook for fuel prices should improve.

We are experiencing rejections and delays by the regulatory authorities in seeking approval of new fare proposals.

During the half year net loan repayments amounted to £135m. With the strengthening of sterling the value of borrowings have fallen by £48m over the period, and these now stand at £464m against £647m at 31 March 1985. Net worth (share capital and reserves) is now £499m compared with £297m a year ago, and a similar amount at 31 March 1985.

*Comparative figures for the year to 31 March 1985 have been extracted from the audited accounts of British Airways Plc and its subsidiaries upon which the auditors have issued an unqualified audit report. Copies of these accounts have been delivered to the Secretary of State for Transport and filed with the Registrar of Companies.

If you want to know more about the Company send this coupon to Public Affairs, British Airways Plc, (S33), P.O. Box 10, Heathrow Airport Hounslow, TW6 2JA, for a copy of the Interim Results for the first six months to 30th September 1985 and 1984/85 Report and Accounts.

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BRITISH AIRWAYS

Britain's highest flying company

U.K. Introduces Market-Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 13)
two boards that will merge to form the agency currently have a total of 40 staff members and expect to have at least 100 once the bill becomes law. By contrast, the U.S.

Bank Savings in China At Record High Level

BEIJING — Bank savings by individuals in China totaled a record 150 billion yuan (\$46.9 billion) at the end of November, up from 113.5 billion at the end of 1984, the Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

Urban savings rose faster than rural savings, with the overall increase a result of interest-rate increases in April and August, the agency said. Time deposits rose 32.6 percent and current deposits by 22.7 percent over the period, it said.

Securities and Exchange Commission has about 1,900 staff members.

Many critics have said Britain's proposed regulatory system would not provide enough resources to monitor such a complex and fast-growing business and have called for a more detailed, U.S.-style legal code. But Mr. Britton said: "The alternative of a wholly statutory regulation would be more bureaucratic, legalistic and slower to respond."

Among other things, the legislation would:

- Require all those carrying out investment business in Britain to be authorized or, in certain circumstances, receive an exemption. It would be a criminal offense to carry out such business without authorization.

- Prohibit advertising of a securities offer for which no prospectus has been produced.
- Give the government power to prevent foreign financial compa-

nies from doing business in Britain if their home governments do not give British companies equal access. This provision appears to be aimed partly at Japan.

Empower the trade secretary to appoint inspectors to investigate insider trading, which is trading on the basis of information not disclosed to the public.

The two new regulatory boards, to be merged soon, also announced proposed regulations of their own. For instance, they would put severe restrictions on "cold calling," or unsolicited calls by investment salesmen on nonprofessional investors. They also would set rules for "suspense accounts," by which a broker executes a transaction but decides later which client will receive the benefit or loss, depending on which way the market moves in the meantime.

In addition, publications could be prosecuted if they knowingly published advertisements for unauthorized investment dealers.

German Bourses Approve Reform

FRANKFURT — Representatives of West Germany's eight bourses agreed unanimously Thursday to reforms aimed at tightening the organization of the stock market, a Frankfurt bourse spokesman said.

Manfred Zass, management board member of Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Zentralbank, one of four major banks that proposed the changes last month, said the reforms probably would be carried out early in 1986.

The proposals include the establishment of a single bourse directorate, based in Frankfurt, to work under a supervisory board. The board will consist of three members from Frankfurt, two from Düsseldorf and one from each of the six other bourses. Decisions will require a three-quarters majority.

OECD Sees Recovery Continuing at Slowed Rate

(Continued from Page 13)

plan, a more active strategy in managing the Third World debt crisis, put forth by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d.

The essence of both initiatives is that the United States has renounced its view that if all countries put their own houses in order, the international economic problems will automatically be improved.

Although there is now agreement that more attention needs to be paid to interactions between national economies, particularly as measured by exchange rates, the imbalances that have marked the entire recovery period and that are largely the result of the overvaluation of the dollar will remain a problem.

The study makes no comment on where exchange rates are likely to be headed and assumes that the key economic parameters such as exchange rates, oil prices and policy measures are unchanged from those prevailing Nov. 18, when the report was compiled.

For the three largest countries, the current-account positions, measuring both merchandise trade and services, will remain skewed.

Despite the sharp drop in the value of the dollar this year following the decision of the Group of Five meeting in September to drive it down, the record U.S. current-account deficit is projected to widen to \$146 billion next year from \$128 billion this year and then to reach a plateau.

The Japanese surplus, estimated at \$48 billion this year, is seen increasing to \$57 billion, while in West Germany it is seen rising to \$20 billion from \$13 billion.

Deficits and surpluses of this magnitude equal to about 3.75 percent of total national output, or gross national product, in the United States and Japan and nearly 3 percent for West Germany, are unsustainable and dangerous because

GATT Reduces Estimate of Growth In Trade in 1985 to Less Than 3%

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The volume of world trade is expected to rise less than 3 percent this year, compared to 9 percent last year, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said Friday, revising its estimate for the second time.

Much of the latest revision is due to the U.S. economy slowing down more than expected, a senior official in the secretariat of GATT said.

Other factors are continued slow growth in the European economies and a steep drop in commodity prices, cutting developing countries' export earnings and thus their ability to pay for imports. GATT's deputy director general, Madan Mathur, said.

GATT originally estimated the rise in world trade volume this year at 5 to 5.5 percent, but scaled that estimate back to less than 4 percent last September, before the latest revision.

GATT also backed calls for a new round of talks on liberalizing world trade, warning that free trade was being "seriously strained" by protectionist measures.

they fuel protectionism, the report noted.

A 1-percent drop in U.S. domestic demand and a 1-percent rise in all other countries might cut the U.S. deficit by \$35 billion after three years, the study said.

"Changes in relative growth rates between the United States and its trading partners were important in creating the problem and would seem essential to a satisfactory solution," it said, but added, "it is not clear, of course, how a sustained modification in growth differentials might actually come about."

The other major imbalance is unemployment. An estimated 31.5 million workers will be without jobs by the first half of 1987, up from 30.75 million this year. Rising unemployment in Western Europe will account for most of this increase.

The overall jobless rate for young people aged 15-24 will hold steady next year at 16.5 percent, but declines in West Germany, Britain, Canada and Australia will

be offset by increases in France, Italy, Finland, Spain and Sweden.

In Spain, 48 percent of the young labor force is forecast to be out of work next year, in Italy, 35.75 percent, and in France 26.25 percent.

Even in countries where the figure is expected to decline, the percentages are still large: 20.75 percent in Britain, 15.5 percent in Canada, 13.25 percent in Australia and 12.5 percent in the United States.

The good news is that inflation has stabilized at a 16-year low of 4.5 percent. It is lower than that for the seven largest countries, including a two-decade low of 3.25 percent for France, and much higher, at an average of 28.25 percent, for Greece, Iceland, Portugal and Turkey. But even for these countries, the trend is down.

The report on developments in the major countries shows that the secretariat disagrees with the forecasts put out by the governments. The OECD sees U.S. GNP expanding 2.75 percent, compared to U.S. government forecasts of 4 percent.

Similarly, it puts Japan's growth at 3.5 percent, compared to the 4.5 percent projected by Tokyo.

The OECD noted that the saving ratio of U.S. households is "abnormally low" and that a severe, rapid readjustment, although not expected, could further weaken the projected growth rate.

The study also noted that U.S. corporate financial positions have continued to deteriorate. "The trend toward dependence on short-term debt has increased, the debt/equity ratio has worsened, and the ratio of liquid assets to short-term liabilities has fallen."

"These have all made for a corporate financial structure which may be more vulnerable both in short-term monetary conditions and fluctuations in economic activity."

It added: "The deteriorating composition of company liabilities may have caused bankruptcy risks to increase."

While the decline of the dollar will help to lower the trade deficit, the report noted that late in 1987, the current-account deficit will subsequently expand due to the burden of interest-rate payments paid to overseas holders of U.S. debt.

By the first half of 1987, the non-merchandise trade of the United States will be running a deficit of \$6.5 billion a year, compared to this year's surplus of \$500 million and a \$28.4 billion surplus in 1982. Rising interest payments abroad account for this turnaround.

As a result, Britain will become the No. 1 creditor of so-called investment countries, with a surplus of \$9 billion next year, up from \$6.75 billion this year, followed by France with \$6.25 billion, up from \$3 billion.

Large capital outflows from West Germany and Japan contribute to their deficits of \$19.75 billion and \$8 billion, respectively, projected for next year.

Boom Time for the U.S. Mutual-Fund Industry

(Continued from Page 13)

like this. The steady market environment of the 1960s for instance, fostered the rise of "no-load" mutual funds. Epitomized by Fidelity's Magellan Fund, these funds are designed in an effort to achieve maximum capital gains.

"But in the end too many funds were sold like hot stocks and too many shareholders got burned," said one industry analyst. Throughout most of the 1970s the fund industry suffered net redemptions — holders sold more shares than they bought — and seemed in danger of extinction.

In the late 1970s, however, the sudden popularity of money-market funds, followed by tax-exempt funds, saved the industry. Meanwhile, professionals like Peter Lynch, who manages the portfolio of the Fidelity Magellan Fund, showed that long-term performance gains that outstripped broad market averages were possible in an equity mutual fund.

Even so, bond funds have scooped up most of the new investments in recent years. "Double-digit yields are the real magnet pulling people away from money-market funds and bank certificates of deposits, where yields have dropped to 7 or 8 percent," said

John E. Keefe, who tracks the fund industry for Drexel Burnham Lambert.

The most powerful magnets are government income funds, which invest in Treasury and agency securities, and Ginnie Mae funds, whose portfolios consist mainly of certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association. Backed by the U.S. government and issued in \$25,000 denominations, these certificates are repackaged and sold for minimum investments of as low as \$750.

In the first 10 months of this year, net sales of these two types of funds amounted to \$33.3 billion, far outstripping other categories. Equity funds showed net sales of \$7.8 billion. For tax-exempt bond funds, net sales totaled \$1.2 billion, while corporate bond funds accounted for net sales of \$3.7 billion.

Besides the number of new fixed-income funds, there has been a proliferation of equity funds as well. These include sector funds that invest in specific industries like health-care or technology, social responsibility funds, international funds, option income funds and regional funds that concentrate their portfolios in geographical areas.

"Today there are close to 900 equity and taxable fixed-income funds, compared with less than 500 by the end of the 1970s," said Michael Lipper, president of Lipper Analytical Associates, which monitors the burgeoning industry. "In the same period, the number of tax-exempt funds alone grew to 294 from 44."

The mutual-fund business can become a cash cow, as indicated by results for several mutual-fund management companies whose shares are publicly traded.

"Once a fund company's assets reach \$1 billion to \$2 billion, margins begin to expand rapidly, as the incremental cost of adding assets is minuscule," said Stephen P. Fisher, an analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities. "Thus, most fee revenue falls to the bottom line."

Franklin Resources Inc. of San Mateo, California, provides a insight into this profit potential. For its fiscal year ended Sept. 30, Franklin earned \$19.2 a share, more than double its profits a year earlier. Assets under management jumped to \$12.5 billion from \$6 billion, and currently are nudging \$15 billion.

"We were a pioneer in Ginnie Mae funds, as well as in a tax-free income fund for California," said Charles B. Johnson, chief executive officer. The Ginnie Mae fund, which goes under its original name of the Franklin U.S. Government Securities Fund, manages \$8.1 billion as the largest of all non-money-market mutual funds.

Dreyfus Corp. ranks as the larg-

est publicly owned manager of mutual funds. "Over the last five years, Dreyfus has achieved a compound annual growth rate in earnings of 46 percent," said Prudential-Bache's Mr. Fisher.

Dreyfus provides a variety of products and also is marketing mutual funds through banks. Its mutual-fund assets under management total \$26.8 billion, up from \$22 billion at the start of 1985.

"An average of \$100 million weekly in new money comes in the various funds," said Howard Stein, chairman and chief executive. At company headquarters in Manhattan's General Motors Building, 150 employees answer telephone queries. The economies of scale possible in the fund management business are indicated by the fact that employee rolls at Dreyfus have increased to only 681 from 632 since the start of this year.

Shares of Dreyfus Corp. itself,

adjusted for stock splits, sold for as little as \$3 in 1980 on the New York Stock Exchange. This stock, which recently traded above \$90, closed Thursday at \$89, up 25 cents.

Other publicly owned management companies include Pioneer Group and Eaton Vance Corp. T. Rowe Price Associates, a pioneer in merchandising growth stock funds, said it was considering a public offering "of a modest amount of stock" in 1986.

The U.S. government has spurred much of the boom with its tax-incentive retirement policies that encourage investments. As of July, conventional mutual funds accounted for \$18.6 billion in 1985 investments, up from \$3.9 billion just two years earlier.

"In recent months, we've found more people moving their IRA money into equity funds," said Jane Jamieson, a product manager for Fidelity Investments in Boston. As the largest privately held investment management firm, Fidelity manages \$35 billion in fund assets.

Institutional investors are also increasing their stake in funds, said John C. Bogle, chairman of the Vanguard Group of Investment Companies in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Vanguard markets and distributes 38 funds with assets totaling \$16 billion.

"We make a particular effort to attract institutional shareholders, who account for 40 percent of assets managed by our funds," Mr. Bogle added. "For a typical fund, institutional investors represent 25 percent." These institutions range from small company pension plans to hospital and university endowments.

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The U.S. government has spurred much

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Du Pont Appoints New Managers

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — Du Pont Co. has named new heads for its units in the Netherlands and the European engineering center.

The U.S. maker of chemicals, plastics and synthetic fibers said it has named H. Ebers, who currently is managing director of Du Pont de Nemours (Belgium) and Du Pont de Nemours (Netherlands), to the European engineering center. Ebers is returning to the Wilmington, Delaware, headquarters, where he will join the engineering department.

Up Kogger will assume Mr. Ebers' position as managing director of Du Pont (Belgium) in Brussels, continuing in his current position as managing director of Du Pont (Netherlands) in Rotterdam. Mr. Ebers will continue as working director at the Du Pont plant in Dorchester, the Netherlands.

Ull Steenmeijer, who is senior vice president at the Dorchester plant, has been appointed to head Mr. Ebers as managing director of engineering center-Europe, which is based near The Hague.

All appointments are effective Jan. 1.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC said David Gemmill, managing director of Lazard Brothers & Co.'s international division, will be joining Standard Chartered Merchant Bank as managing director of its advisory services division in the new year. Mr. Gemmill was one of four Lazard people leaving to join the merchant banking arm's advisory division. The other three are Peter Godwin, Mr. Gemmill's deputy at Lazard, Giles Deneham, an executive director of Lazard, and Catherine Whiteley, a Lazard manager.

Costs Patons PLC, the British-based textile concern, has named William Thomson and Sir James Cresswell non-executive directors. Mr. Thomson is a group managing director of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Sir James is chairman of Reckitt & Coleman PLC.

TRW Inc., the U.S.-based maker of automotive, aerospace, industrial and electronics products, has named to its board Robin W. Adams, retired deputy chairman of British Petroleum Co.

Delta Air Lines, which will begin service to Munich and Stuttgart from its Atlanta head office in April, has appointed Rudolf E. Forster and Roland Wolf to the

new posts of manager, airport passenger services, at the Stuttgart and Munich airports, respectively. Mr. Forster was with Delta in London; Mr. Wolf was the carrier's customer service supervisor at the Frankfurt airport.

Merck Sharp & Dohme said Bernard J. Crowley has been named chairman of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Holdings), its British arm. He was senior vice president of Merck Sharp & Dohme International and president of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Europe) Inc. Anthony J. Graham has been named managing director of Merck Sharp & Dohme-UK and vice president of Merck Sharp & Dohme (Europe). He was with Merck Sharp & Dohme Australia, becoming managing director in 1981 and regional director for Australia and New Zealand in 1985. Mr. Graham succeeds John V. Burke, who was named managing director of Glaxo Pharmaceuticals.

Biogen NV said James L. Vincent, its chief executive officer, has been elected chairman of its board of supervisory directors. He joined Biogen as chief executive on Oct. 15. Before that, he was group vice president of Allied-Signal Inc. and president of its health and scientific products unit.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the London-based merchant bank, said the following executives of the bank have been appointed to its board effective Jan. 1: A.G. Carlo P.W. Evans and J.N. Garrow. Morgan Grenfell Holdings Ltd., the parent, said David Bendall will retire from its board on Dec. 31. The company said Mr. Bendall had played a leading role in the development of Morgan Grenfell's international business and would become a member of the group's international advisory council. Also, Philip Chappell will be retiring from the boards of Morgan Grenfell Holdings and Morgan Grenfell & Co. at year-end.

Schmitt Asset Management Ltd., a subsidiary of Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd., has named J. Stuart Irvine as senior international consultant. He was managing director of Noble Lowndes International.

Bundesbank Will Reduce Minimum Reserve Limits

By Warren Gerdler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, in an effort to further enhance West Germany's competitiveness as a financial center, said Thursday that it intended to reduce minimum reserve requirements for resident banks and would allow banks to issue negotiable certificates of deposit.

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, said at a year-end news conference that the changes, which had been anticipated by the market, would take effect in April or May.

The Bundesbank had come under increasing pressure from the Association of German Banks, a powerful trade group that represents West Germany's commercial banks, to drastically reduce minimum reserve requirements. Some commercial bankers expressed disappointment Thursday that the decision did not go far enough.

A Commerzbank official said: "We are perfectly happy with the decision to reduce minimum reserves, but we would have liked the Bundesbank to have done more to pave the way for the creation of an offshore market for Germany."

The association and the top executives at West Germany's "Big Three" commercial banks, Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG, have argued that the need to keep a significant sum of reserves interest free at the Bundesbank has led to an exodus of banking activity from West Germany into other centers, such as Luxembourg, which have marginal minimum requirements or none at all.

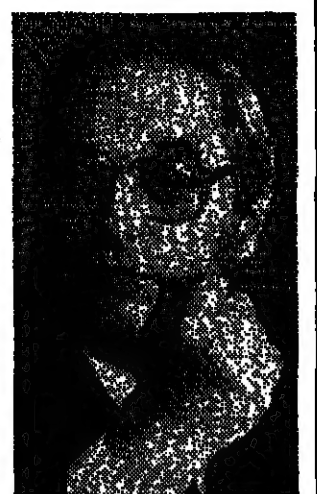
Mr. Pöhl said the Bundesbank refrained from too sweeping a change in the minimum reserve because the central bank views the reserve requirement as a valuable tool in orchestrating monetary policy.

He acknowledged, however, that the relative significance of the reserve requirements had diminished in light of the central bank's success in using open-market operations to check liquidity levels in the money market.

In its first reform of minimum reserve rules since autumn 1982, the Bundesbank said its reduction would release about 8 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.2 billion). Under the new rules, certificates of deposit and bank bearer bonds would fall under a new monthly minimum reserve aggregate, to total about 48 billion DM, from which 8 billion DM would be cut.

The decision to allow resident banks to issue CDs follows a liberalization move by the Bundesbank last May that permitted the use of innovative financial instruments, including floating-rate notes, zero-coupon bonds and swaps.

Mr. Pöhl cautioned, however, that the failure to remove Bonn's reserve tax would result in trading activity for Deutsche mark CDs moving to London. Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg has indicated that he is reluctant to remove the tax until the 1987 legislative period.



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Lower in U.S., Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly weaker Thursday in quiet U.S. and European trading markets by an absence of corporate and interbank activity.

Dealers, noting that markets were effectively shut for the Christmas season, said that even the release on Friday of U.S. fourth-quarter gross national product data was likely to have negligible impact on the dollar.

"By the time the figure comes out, there won't be many operators around still interested in taking positions," one bank dealer in London said.

The report also will revise past GNP data, and some economists have predicted that economic growth in the first half of the year could be revised a percentage point higher. That would show an overall sluggish economy, however.

The revisions should show better growth than previously reported, but we are not expecting anything dramatic," a trader said.

In New York, the dollar eased to 2.5140 Deutsche marks from 2.5215 at Wednesday's close; to 203.05 yen from 203.15, and to 7.7100 Swiss francs from 7.7265.

The dollar continued to be supported by light year-end commercial demand and by reports that the Bank of Japan was likely to lower its benchmark discount rate a half point, to 5 percent, next year, dealers said. That would make dollar investments more attractive to Japanese investors.

Dealers said the Swiss franc showed volatility in U.S. trading, rising at one point to 2.1030 to the dollar before falling back to 2.1100 at the close, up from 2.1215 Wednesday.

They noted that with Zurich a major cash market for gold, the Swiss currency usually strengthens along with the precious metal. In Zurich, gold rose \$6.50 an ounce Thursday, to close at \$326.

The Canadian dollar was volatile in the opposite direction, dealers noted, falling to \$1.4000 before recovering to \$1.3980, still down from its close of \$1.3942 on Wednesday. One bank dealer said the weakness was due to some year-end corporate sell orders and that the Canadian currency "found good support at the \$1.40 area."

The British pound, meanwhile, edged higher on steady crude oil prices and on rumors that the Bank of England had intervened to support it against the mark. It rose in London to \$1.4220 against the dollar from \$1.4203 on Wednesday.

but slipped against the mark to 3.5718 from 3.5740.

In later U.S. trading, the British currency ended in New York at \$1.4245, up from \$1.4150 there at Wednesday's close.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar closed in London at 2.5160 DM, down from 2.5215 at the opening, but unchanged from Wednesday's close. It also closed virtually unchanged against the yen, slipping to 203.00 from 203.02 on Wednesday.

Dealers there said the U.S. currency traded within a very narrow band for most of the session, and noted that activity was confined almost entirely to small-scale customer and corporate orders.

Although some operators were taking profits from Wednesday's gains, dealers said, most were staying on the sidelines pending release of Friday's GNP data.

In other European markets Thursday, the dollar was fixed at mid-afternoon in Frankfurt at 2.5250 DM, up from 2.5103 at the Wednesday fixing; at 7.7290 French francs in Paris, up from 7.7120.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.1115 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from 2.1133 Wednesday. (Reuters, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

One New Issue Launched in Quiet Trading

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The secondary Eurobond market ended slightly easier Thursday as the U.S. credit market continued to shift during the afternoon, dealers said.

Trading was very quiet throughout the day. Next week's Christmas break was probably the major factor influencing the market.

The primary market was also very quiet with only one new issue being launched in London — the expected 15-billion-yen straight for Credit Foncier de France.

The Credit Foncier bond was guaranteed by the Republic of

France and pays 6 1/2 percent over 10 years. Priced at 101 1/2, the non-callable bond was quoted by the lead manager, Daiwa Europe Ltd., within the 2-percent fees at a discount of 1 1/2 percent.

Dealers noted that with many borrowers unwilling to tap the dollar-straight Eurobond market because of the current wide gap in yields between the U.S. market and Eurobond, it has been the yen sector that has provided the most interest in recent days.

"Even when it's approaching Christmas, if the swap works you've got to do your best to tie it up," a syndicate manager said.

The dollar-straight sector ended the day with losses of 1/4 or 1/2 point, but traders said that the undertone remained relatively firm with many operators unwilling to go short over the holiday.

"You must remember that trading is going to be at almost a complete standstill next week. If you lose bonds now, it's going to be very hard to get them back later," a trader at a U.S. house said.

The \$100-million bond for the European Coal and Steel Community ended at a discount of 1 1/2 percent bid, just below Wednesday's finish of about 1 1/2 percent.

Company Results

Revenue and profits in millions, unless otherwise indicated.

| Company | Revenue | Profit | Revenue | Profit |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| British Petroleum | 1985 | 1984 | 1985 | 1984 |
| Revenue | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Profit | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Shell | 1985 | 1984 | 1985 | 1984 |
| Revenue | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Profit | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Amoco | 1985 | 1984 | 1985 | 1984 |
| Revenue | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Profit | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

High Low Stock Div. Yld. High Low 3 P.M. CLOS

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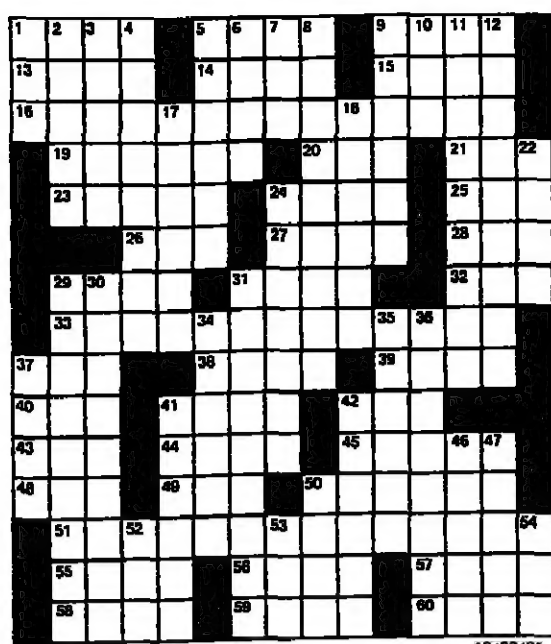
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ACROSS

1 Huron, e.g.
9 Singer Vikki
13 Shield border
14 Title-search
15 Dieter's
16 Fielder's
19 Crafts
20 Pinballist's
21 Shop tool
22 Boot enhancer
24 Villa d'—, at
25 Cato's 151
26 Choice word
27 Nicholson or
28 Mammoth trio
29 A son of Jacob
31 Box
32 Snooze
33 Economic
37 Annamese
38 Jolter
39 Enormous

DOWN

40 Mars or Venus
41 Jargon
42 Kind of shot for
43 —se
44 Ray of films
45 Hike
46 Journal ending
48 Tortoise's
50 Spring time
51 Leader
53 Roman
54 Rope ring
57 S.A. monkey
58 Joint on a prie-
dieu
60 Dance unit

PEANUTS

17 Gare—
18 Foolish chap
22 Fragment
24 Spanish grass
29 Bellicose one
30 Theatrical flirt
31 Act shy
34 Like a fish or
reptile
35 Unwilling
36 Drumbeats
37 Sluggish
rejection
41 "He who—"
"leaves"
42 Hayburner's
home
46 Have coming
47 Ready, in
Rouen
50 Adams or
Sedgwick
52 Sounds of joy
53 Darling of the
Mets
54 Open a seam

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I've been good all year. Now it's up to you to prove I wasn't wasting my time."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TYFFI

WAQUS

THORUG

SEMIED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OOOO THE OOOO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LINEN AHEAD BIGAMY CLOVER

Answer: What she said to herself when the card-player proposed marriage—"NO BIG DEAL"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

AFRICA HIGH LOW LATIN AMERICA HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

FRIDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Heavy, FRANKFURT: Rain, T.M.

1—14—41—61—81—101—121—141—161—181—201—221—241—261—281—301

1—12—24—36—48—60—72—84—96—108—120—132—144—156—168—180

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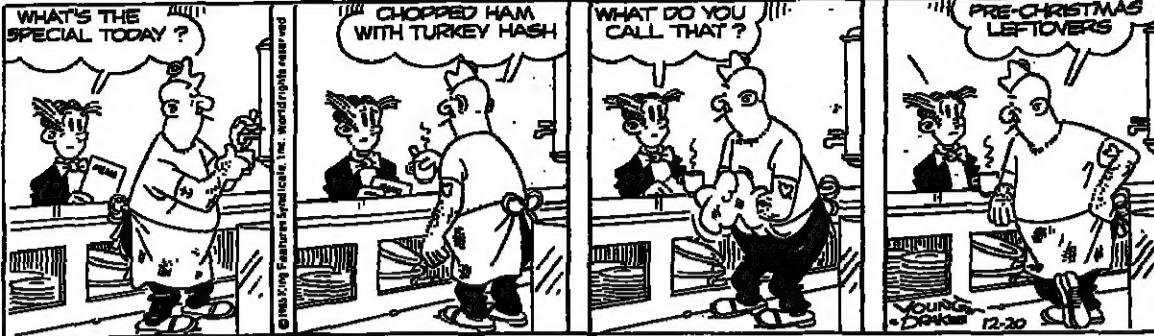
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PEANUTS



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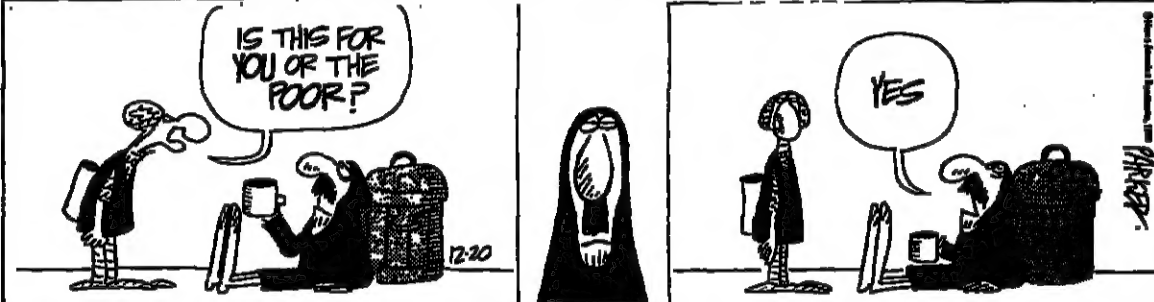
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



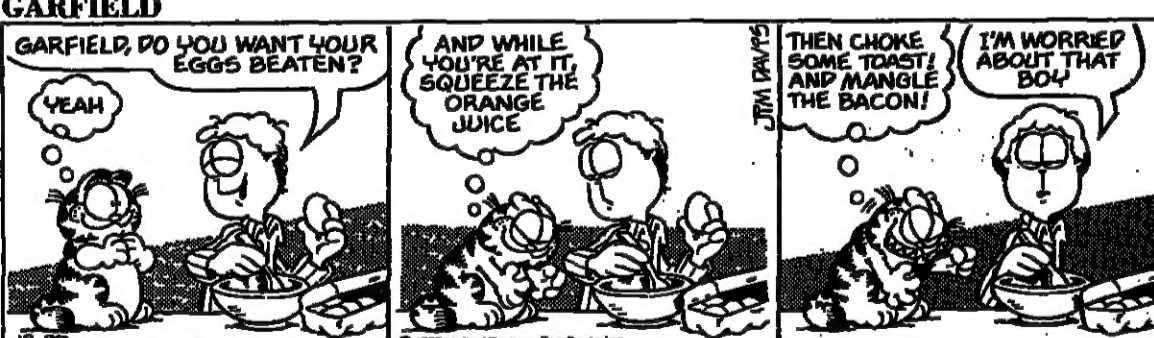
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Dec. 19

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

Brussels

Frankfurt

London

Paris

Stockholm

Sydney

Tokyo

Zurich

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Stockholm

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Paris

Stockholm

Sydney

Tokyo

Zurich

Amsterdam

BOOKS

FROM THE RUINS OF THE REICH: Germany 1945-1949

By Douglas Botting. 341 pages. Illustrated. \$17.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It is not exactly as if the events described in Douglas Botting's "From the Ruins of the Reich: Germany 1945-1949" were obscure ones. The invasion of Nazi Germany by the Grand Alliance, the discovery of the death camps, the fall of Berlin and the end game played out in the Hitler bunker, the Occupation and the four-power administration of Germany's remains and, finally, the American and British merger of their zones and the Soviet response of blockading Berlin—these are etched with pain and awful wonder in the memory of anyone over age 50.

Why then do we need a book that recounts this painful period of 20th-century history? Because, as the preacher reminds us in Joyce's "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man," hell has little meaning until the details have been filled in. Botting—a British journalist and historian whose previous books include "The Aftermath: Europe" (the final volume of "The Time-Life History of World War II") and, with Ian Sayer, "Nazi Gold"—is half abashed when he writes in his introduction: "The reader will not find much here about the new trade unions, or the rebirth of the German church, or the reform of the German financial system, or other worthy but specialist aspects of the subject."

As he apologizes: "Indeed the canvas is so vast I doubt if there ever can be a definitive account of Germany under the Occupation within the compass of a single volume." But the key word here is "canvas," for what he has produced is a portrait of hell, complete with all the Bochean details, from an atrociously byzantine account of the first discovery of Bergen-Belsen to a cross-cut freeze-frame of Berlin at one moment in its death-agony, complete with children burned by napalm, German soldiers undergoing amputation without anesthetic and the "iron bestidies in the burned-out ruins of the Elizabeth Hospital" on which "lay the charred bodies of Russian soldiers and the German nurses they were in the act of

raping when the building went up in flames." Botting blends the most memorable accounts of the period with whatever firsthand interviews he was able to conduct. Yet the nightmare is not entirely of a familiar dimension. The Holocaust cries out for itself, but there is outrage expressed here too for the less familiar barbarities of the time—the forced repatriation by the Allies of certain Russian dissidents even though it was certain that they would be executed the moment they fell into Stalin's hands; the treatment of conquered Germans in the East, which Botting rates as an act of genocide; and the U. S. Occupation, of which one witness told Congress, "The German troops occupying France had a better record in their personal contact with the population than the American troops occupying Germany."

If any moral can be drawn from this history, it is that Nazi Germany was not alone in achieving new levels of human barbarity. Its behavior somehow triggered in other people as well a previously unimagined capacity for sub-animal behavior. Yet, unbelievably, the story of "From the Ruins of the Reich" is not entirely grim. There is a happy ending, if you regard as positive developments the defeat of the Berlin blockade and the economic miracle that revived the Federal Republic of Germany. There are moments of humor, too, such as the Berliners' referring to the statue of the Russian soldier near the Brandenburg Gate as "the Monument to the Unknown Looter" or the parody of the denazification questionnaire that asked, "Did you play with toy soldiers as a child? If so, what regiment?"

Finally, Botting's history provided this reviewer with a remedy for guilt. For decades I have felt bad about the way, as a 12-year-old American dependent in Berlin in 1947 and 1948, I used to manipulate my weekly allowance. Instead of taking \$1 in American Occupation scrip, worth 10 marks at the official exchange rate, I would insist on my PX allotment of cigarettes, which was one carton per family member at the price of a dollar a carton (believe it or not).

I would then sell my carton on the black market—which you could do through a classmate or a next-door neighbor—and invest the 1,000 marks I got (equal to \$100) in my rapidly growing stamp collection.

Now Botting informs me that, given the "strangling" monetarist policy that the Allies insisted on pursuing to avoid the runaway inflation that had ruined Germany following World War I, the black market saved the German people from starvation. "Not to join because of some code of honor or other was not a good thing," recalls an upper-class Bavarian of that time. "One has to be very careful about getting moral issues mixed up with something that was, at this time, a most honorable business."

And of course, as Botting reminds us, the cigarette "had almost replaced the mark as the universal currency of the people, and become the basic unit of exchange." With my shady little practice, I was merely helping to stir the postwar economy.

For this relief, and for a vivid re-creation of a time in whose shadows many of us still dwell, I owe Douglas Botting much thanks.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South bid to make seven no-trump. North's opening club bid was Precision, strong and artificial, and the partnership then brushed aside East's one no-trump bid that showed, artificially, length in spades and diamonds.

Faced with an opening spade lead, 99 players out of 100 would play low from dummy and go down to defeat in seven no-trump. But South was sure that the spade queen was on his right and saw no

reason to leave his communications tangled. He took the spade king and cashed five club tricks and two diamond tricks, ending in the dummy in this position:

NORTH (D)
♠ A 8 8 8
♥ A 9 8 8
♦ Q 7 3
♣ Q 7 3

EAST
♠ K 10 6 5
♥ K 10 6 5
♦ K 10 6 5
♣ K 10 6 5

SOUTH
♠ A J 10 9 8
♥ A J 10 9 8
♦ A J 10 9 8
♣ A J 10 9 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding was:

North: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

South cashed the heart ace and the diamond jack, squeezing East. He reluctantly parted with a spade, so South discarded the heart queen, finessed in

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